

XVI. 26. 33

A

On 15-4-42

COLLECTION

OF XVI. 26. 33.

English VVORDS.

Not Generally used, with their
Significations and Original, in two
Alphabetical Catalogues,

The one of such as are proper to
the *Northern*, the other to the
Southern Counties.

With Catalogues of English Birds
and Fishes: And an Account of the
preparing and refining such Metals
and Minerals as are gotten
in England.

By **JOHN RAY** Fellow of the
ROYAL SOCIETY.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *H. Briggs* for *The. Burrows* at the
Golden-Ball under *St. Dunstons Church* in
Fleet-street, 1674.

COLLECTION



1730:86

ROYAL SOCIETY

Presented by Mr. [illegible] for the [illegible] in [illegible] 1734

TO HIS
Honoured Friend
PETER COURTHOPE
OF
Denny in Suffex Elquire.

SIR,



Though I need no other Motive to induce me to present you with this Collection of English Words, but that I might take occasion publicly to own my Obligations to you, as well for your long continued Friendship, as
A 3 for

for the Assistance you have some-
time afforded me in those Studies to
which I am I think naturally in-
clined, yet one Circumstance did
more especially lead me to make
choice of you for its Patron; and
that is, that you were the first that
Contributed to it, and indeed the
Person that put me upon it; and
so it being in good measure your
own, I have reason to hope that you
will Favourably accept it. I
confess the Work is so inconfide-
rable, that I am somewhat astreamed
to prefix your name before it, but
having nothing else left of my own,
which I design to trouble the World
with, as not knowing whether I may
live so long as to perfect my intended
Method and History of Plants; I
abuse

chuse rather to present you with this,
then lose the Honour of being known to
have such a Friend, or neglect the duty
of making acknowledgments where
they are due, especially having already
made Presents of this Nature to others
of my Friends, which is enough to ex-
cuse this Dedication intended to no o-
ther purposes by

Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

JO. R A T.

A 4

T O

These are the things which I have written
to you, that you may know the truth
of the things which I have written
to you, and that you may be able
to give an account of them to others
of my friends, which is enough to ex-
cuse my friends, which is enough to ex-
cuse my friends, which is enough to ex-

JOHN R. A. T.

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TO THE
READER.

IN my travels through several parts of *England*, besides other things, which I principally minded and pursued, I could not but take notice of the difference of Dialect, and variety of Local words (for so I will take leave to call such as are not of general use) in divers Counties, by Reason whereof in many places, especially of the North, the Language of the common people, is to a stranger very difficult to be understood. Where-
upon

To the Reader.

upon I thought it might be worth the while to make a Collection of such words for my own use, and began first to set down those that occurred to me in common discourse. But making short staves in particular places, and conversing but with few persons, I found that what I could take notice of my self would be but an inconsiderable part of what were in use among the vulgar. Therefore I desired my friends and acquaintance living in several Countreys to communicate to me what they had observed each of their own Countrey words, or should afterwards gather up out of the mouths of the people; which divers of them

To the Reader.

accordingly did. To whose contributions I must acknowledge my self to owe the greatest part of the words, I now present the *Reader* with, in these Catalogues. The considerations which induced me to make them publick were. *First*, because I knew not of any thing that hath been already done in this kind. 2. Because I conceive, they may be of some use to them who shall have occasion to travel the Northern Counties, in helping them to understand the common language there. 3. Because they may also afford some diversion to the curious, and give them occasion of making many considerable remarks.

As

To the Reader.

As for the sence and import of these words, I am confident I am not therein mistaken, having received it from persons that well understand the force and meaning of them in the places where they are used. But of their original or Etymology, for want of sufficient skill in the *Saxon, Dutch and Danish* Languages, I have not been able to give so good an account as I desired, and by those helps might have done. For what I have performed in this kind, I acknowledge my self to have been for the most part beholden to Dr. *Skinner's Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*, and Mr. *Samners Saxon Dictionary*, by turning over which

To the Reader.

which last work I find a great part of these words to be pure Saxon, or manifestly derived thence; and I doubt not but many of the rest, which occur not in that Dictionary (which being collected out of but a few *Books* and fragments that remain of that *Language*, cannot be conceived to comprehend near all the words in common use) are of like Original.

I am sensible that this Collection is far from Perfect, not containing perchance more than one moiety of the Local words used in all the several Counties of *England*. But it is as full as I can at present easily make it, and may give occasion to the
cur-

To the Reader.

curious in each *Countrey* to supply what are wanting, and so make the work compleat.

I have added hereto, i. a Catalogue of *English Birds*, as well such as continually abide and breed with us; as those they call Birds of passage, that come and go at certain seasons, admitting also some which frequent our coasts only upon occasion of hard Winters or other accidents, all which either my Self or Mr. *Francis Willughby* have both seen and described. Since this Catalogue was sent away to the Press, among some Pictures of Birds which I have received from the Learned and deservedly Famous Sr. *Thomas*

Brown

To the Reader.

Brown of Norwich, I find two or three English Birds by me omitted, as whereof I was not then certain, 1. *Oedicnemus Bellonii*, by him also first observed in England. Upon the Picture of it sent me by Sr. Tho. I find inscribed, A Stone Curlew, from about Thetford, whereabout they breed. 2. It hath a Remarkable eye and note somewhat like a green plover, 3. A shear-water inscribed, *Larus niger, pectore albida, rostro adunco*, 4. The Barker, a marsh Bird with a long bill, to which there was no Latine name added, 5. *Mergulos melanoleucos rostro acuto brevi*, 6. A little Bird of a tawney colour on the back, and a blew head, yellow bill, black legs,

To the Reader.

legs, shot in an Osiar yard, called by Sir Tho. for distinction sake *Silerella*.

2. Two Catalogues of fishes, one of all our *English* fresh water fishes; the other of such sea-fish as are taken about *Pen-Jans* in *Cornwal*.

3. Several relations of the manner of smelting, refining and preparing such metals and minerals as are found in *England*, according to the best information I could get in the places where they are wrought.

A

Collection

OF
LOCAL VVORDS
PROPER
To the *North* and *South*
COUNTREYS.

A



O Adle or *Addle* ; to
Earn, from the ancient
Saxon word *Ed-lean*, a
reward, recompence or
requital.

Agate ; Ches. Just
going, as *I am Agate*.
Gate in the Northern

Dialect signifies a way, so that a *Agate* is at
or upon the way.

B

A

Amell; Among, berwixt, contracted from a midle; Some pronounce it *ameld*.

Anauntrins; If so be. I know not what the Original of this should be, unless it be from *An*, for *if*, and *Auntrins* contracted from *Peradventure*.

Anent; Over against, concerning, A word of frequent use among the *Scots*. Some deduce it from the Greek *ἐναντι*, *ἐναντίας* *Oppositum*. Nec male sane (inquit Skinnerus in *Etymologico Lingua Anglicana*) si vel soni vel sensus convenientiam respicias. Sed quo commercio Græci Scotis totius Europæ longitudine distans vocabula impertiri poterunt? Mallem igitur deducere ab AS *Nean* *Propè*, additâ particulâ initiali otiosa AS.

An *Arain*: a Spider a Lat. *Aranea*, it is used only for the larger kind of Spiders. *Nottinghamshire*.

An *Ark*; A large Chest to put corn or fruit in like the Bing of a Buttery; from the Latin word *Arca*.

Arles or *Earles*; Earnest, An *Arles-penny*, An Earnest penny, from the Latin word *archa*.

An *Asker*; a *Newt*, or *Eft*, *Salamandra aquatica*.

2. *Astite*; Anon, shortly, or As soon. i. e. *As Tide*, *Tide* in the North signifies soon, and *tider* or *titter* sooner. The *tider* (that is the sooner) you come the *tider* you'll goe;

goe; from the Saxon *Tid* signifying time, which is still in use, as in Shrove-tide, Whit-fun-tide, &c.

1. As *Afly*; As willingly.

An *Astercob*; A Spiders Web. *Cumberl.*

Average; The breaking of corn fields; Eddish, Roughings. *Average* in Law signifies either the beasts which tenants and vassals were to provide their Lords for certain services, or that money that was laid out by Merchants to repair the losses suffered by Shipwrack; and so it is deduced from the old word *Aver* [*Averium*] signifying a labouring beast: or *Averia* signifying Goods or Chattels, from the French *Avoir* to have or possess. But in the sence we have used it, it may possibly come from *Haver* signifying Oates; or from *Averia*, beasts, being as much as feeding for cattal, pasturage.

An *Aumbry* or *Ambry* or *Aumery*. A Pantry or Cupboard to set victuals in: *Skinner* makes it to Signify a Cupboards head, or side-table: *super quam vasa mensaria & tota argentea supellex ad usum convivorum exponitur: à Fr. G. Aumoire, Armaire & Armoire, It. Armario idem signantibus, q. d. Latine Armarium. Prov. No sooner up, but the head in the Aumbry,*
B 2
and

4 *North Countrey words.*

and nose in the cup, in which sentence it must needs signifie a Cup-board for Victuals.

Aunters: Peradventure, or, in case, if it chance. I guess it to be contracted from Adventure, which was first mollified into Auventure, and then easily contracted into *Auntier*.

The *Aunder*, or as they pronounce it in Chelshire *Oneder*; The afternoon.

B.

B *Ain*; Willing, Forward: opposed to *Lither*.

The *Balb* or *Bawlk*: The Summer-beam. *Balks*, *Bawks*: Poles laid over a stable or other building for the roof, à Belgico & Teuton. *falk*, Trabs, tignum.

A *Balk staffe*: A Quarter-staffe, A great staffe like a Pole or Beam.

A *Bannock*, An *Oat-cake* kneaded with water only and baked in the Embers. In Lancashire, and other parts of the North, they make several sorts of Oaten bread, which they call by several names: as 1. *Thar-cakes*, the same with *Bannocks*, viz. Cakes made of Oat-meal as it comes from the mill and fair water, without Yeast or leaven, and
so

so baked. 2. *Clap-bread*: Thin hard Oat-cakes. 3. *Kitchiness-bread*: Thin soft Oat-cakes made of thin batter. 4. *Riddle-cakes*: thick Sour-cakes, from which differs little that which they call *Hand-hoven Bread*, having but little leaven, and being kneaded stiffer. 5. *Jannock*, Oaten bread made up in loaves.

A *Bargh*, A Horseway up a steep hill. *Tork-shire*.

A *Barn* or *Bearn*: A Child: it is an ancient Saxon word. In the ancient Teutonick *Barn* signifies a son, derived perchance from the Syriack *Bar*, Filius.

Bearn-teams, Broods of Children, as they expounded it to me. I find that *Bearn-teams* in the Saxon, signifies Issue, offspring, Children, from *team*, soboles, and *Bearn*.

Beating with Child: Breeding, gravid. *Tork-shire*.

A *Beck*: a small brook: a word common to the ancient Saxon, High and low Dutch and Danish.

Beer or *Birre* q. Beare: Force, might. Withaw my beer. *Chesh.* i. e. with all my force.

Beight of the Elbow: Bending of the Elbow. *Chesh.* A substantive from the preterperfect tense of *Bend*, as *Bought* of the like signification, from *Bow*.

Belive : Anon, by and by, or towards night. *By the Eve*.

To Bensel : To bang or beat. *Vox rustica Ebor*.

To Berry : to Thresh.

Biggening : I wish you a good biggening : i. e. A good getting up again after lying in. *Votum pro puerpera*.

Bizen'd : Skinner writes it *Beesen* or *Beezen* or *Bison* : Blinded. From *by* signifying belides, and the Dutch word *Sin* signifying Sence. q. d. *Sensu omnium nobilissimo orbatus* : saith he.

Cow-blakes : Calings, Cow-dung dried, used for Fewe'.

Bleit or *Blate* : Bashful. A toom purse makes a bleit Merchant. *Scot. Prov.* That is, an empty purse makes a shamefac't Merchant. Fortals q. bleak or blank.

Bloten : Fond, as Children are of their nurses. *Chesh.*

To Bluffe : To blindfold.

A Bondy : A Simpleton. *York-sh.*

To Boke at one : to Point at one, *Chesh.* i. e. to Poke at one.

To Boke, to Nauseate, to be ready to vomit, also to Belch, *Vox agro Lincolnensi familiaris* (inquit Skinnerus) Alludit saltem Hispan. *Bessar* vomere, *Boquear* oscitare seu Pandiculari ; vel possit deflecti a Latino evo-

care, vel melius à Belg. *Boecken*, *Boken* pul-
fare, vel *Fuycken* Trudere, protrudere. Vo-
mitus enim est rerum vomitu rejectarum
quædam protrusio seu extrusio.

The *Boor*: The Parlour, Bed-chamber or
inner room. *Cumb.*

A *Boose*: an Oxe, or' Cow-stall. ab AS.
Bosih. v. *Ox-boose*,

To *Boun* and *unboun*; to dress and undress.
Forte à Belgico *Bouwen*, to build or manure.
which word also substantively signifies a
womans garment.

To *Bourd*; to Jest, used most in Scotland.
Bourd [Jest] neither with me nor with my
honour, *Prov. Scot.*

Bout: Without. *Chesh.* To be bout as
Barrow was, i. e. to be without as, &c.
Prov.

Braken: *Brakes*, Fern. [var. *Dial.*]
Brakes is a word of General use all England
over.

Bragget, A sort of compound drink made
up with honey, Spices, &c. in *Cheshire*,
Lancashire, &c. *Minshew* derives it from
the Welsh *Bragod* signifying the same. forte
q. d. Potus Galliz braccatæ. The Author
of the English Dictionary set forth in the
Year, 1658. Deduces it from the Welsh
word *Brag* signifying Malt, and *Gors* a Honey
Comb.

A *Brandrith*; a Treyet or other iron to set any vessel on, over the fire, from the Saxon *Brandred*, a Brand iron,

Bratt; Vox agro Lincolnienſi uſitata, ſic autem appellatur Semicinctium ex panno viliffimo ab AS *Bratt* panniculus; hoc a verbo *Brittan*. *Gebrittan*, frangere, q. d. Panni fragmenta. *Skinner*.

Braughwbam; A dilh made of Cheefe, Egges, Clap-bread and Butter boyled together, *Lancash*.

To *Breade*; i. e. to make broad, to ſpread, ab AS. *Brædan*.

To *Bree*; to Frighten.

To *Breid* or *brade* of; to be like in conditions, from breeding, becauſe thoſe that are bred of others are for the moſt part like them. Ye breid of the Millers dog, ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope. *Prov. Scot*.

Brichoe; Brittle. Var. Dial, *Cheſh*.

Broach; a *Spit*, it is a French word: From its ſimilitude whereto a Spire-ſteeple is called a Broach-ſteeple, as an Obeliſk is denominatèd from, *ῥῥα* a ſpit. It ſignifies alſo a Butchers-prick.

Hat Bruarts; Hat brims. *Cheſhire*, Var. Dial.

A *Buer*; a Gnat.

Bullen; Hempſtalks pillèd.

Bulker;

Bulker; Vox agro *Lincoln.* usitatissima,
proculdubio a Dan. *Bjelcker*, n. pl. trabes,
Bielck, Tignum, Trabs. *Skinner*.

C.

Cant; strong, lusty, very cant, God
yield you, i. e. Very strong and lusty,
God reward you, *Chesh.*

To Cant; to Recover or Mend. A health
to the good wives canting, i. e. her recover-
ing after lying in,

Canting; Auctio.

A Capo; a working horse. *Chesh.*

A Carl-cat; a Bore or He-cat, from the
old Saxon *Carle* a male, and *Car*.

A Carre; a hollow place where water
stands.

The Carr-sick; The Kennel; a word used
in *Shieffield*, *York-sh.*

To Carve or Kerve; to grow sowre, spo-
ken of cream, *Chesh.*

Casings; Dried cowes dung used for
sewel, from the Dutch *Korb*, *simus*, *cenum*,
q. d. *Cothings*, *Skinner*.

A Char; a particular business or taske,
from the word *charge*. That Char is *charid*,
&c. That business is *disparcht*. I have a little

Char

Char for you, &c. A *Char* is also the name of a Fish of the trout-kind found in *Winder-mere* in *Westmerland*, and in a lake in *Carnarvanshire* by the back of *Snowdon*.

To *Chare* : to stop : as *char* the cow, i. e. Stop or turn her.

A *Chaundler* : A Candlestick, *Sheffield*.

To *Chieve* : to succeed : as, *It chieves nought with him* : So, *Fair chieve you*, I wish you good luck, good speed or success, from *Atchieve* per *Apharesin* : or perchance from the French word *Chevir*, to obtain.

To *Cleam* : a word of frequent use in *Lincolashire*, signifying to glue together, to fasten with glue. Ab AS. *Clamian*, *beclamian*. *Oblinere*, unde nostrum *clammy*. AS. *clam*, *Plasma*, *emplastrum* : Danic. *Klisner*, *Glutino*. *Nescio autem an verbum clamian & Nom. Clam* orta sint à Lat. *Limus*, *Limus* enim propter lentorem admotis corporibus adhaeret, *Skinner*.

Clem'd or *clam'd* : *Starved*, because by famine the guts and bowels are as it were clammed or stuck together. Sometimes it signifies thirsty, and we know in thirst the mouth is very often clammy.

Clough : a valley between two steep hills.

North Countrey words.

11

it is an ancient Saxon word, derived (as Skinner saith) from the verb to *cleave*.

Clumps: Idle, lazy, unhandy, ineptus, a word of common use in Lincolnshire, à vet. Fr. G. *Cloppe*, claudus, vel à Belg. *Klonie*, *Klonter*, vel potius *Klomp*, Teut. *Klamp*, Massa, q. d. Carnis massa, spiritus & ingenij expers, vel à Belg. *Lompsch*, Stupidus, piger, hoc fort. à *Lompe*, *Clompe* massa ob rationem jam dictam: vel forte *clumps* contr. & corr. a nostro *clownish*, *Skinner*.

A *Clussum* d hand, a clumsy hand, *Chest*, per metathesin literarum.

Cobby: Stout, Hearty, Brisk.

Cocket: Brisk, malapert. Dicimus autem (verba sunt Skinneri) *He is very cocket*, de homine valetudinario qui jam melius se habet & convalescere incipit, q. d. Est instar Galli alacer, non ut prius languidus. vel à Fr. G. *Coqueter*, Glocitare instar Galli gallinas suas vocantis, vel superbe incedere instar galli in suo sterquilinio.

A *Cod*; a Pillow: a Pin-cod, a Pin-cushion.

Coke: Pit-coal or Sea-cole charred: it is now become a word of general use, à Lat. *coquere*, q. d. *Carbo coctus*.

Cole or *Keal*: Potage: *Colewort*: Potage-herb, Potage was so denominated from the herb Colewort, because it was usually thereof

thereof made, and Colewort from the Latine word *Canlis* Kar' $\iota\epsilon\chi\lambda\omega$, signifying *Brassica*.

A Collock: A great piggin.

To Cope a wall: to cover it, the *Coping*: the top or roof of the wall. Ab AS. *Coppe*, Apex, Culmen, fastigium hoc, a *Cop*, Caput. This is a word of general use, and not proper to the North Countrey only.

Counterfeits and *trinkets*: Porringers and Saufers, *Chesh*.

A *Cranny* lad: *Chesh*. A jovial, brisk, lusty Lad.

A *Crassantly* lad: a coward. *Chesh*. in Lancashire they say *Craddanly*.

To Cream: to mantle, spoken of drink: it is a metaphor taken from milk.

Creem it into my hand: Put it in slyly or secretly, *Chesh*.

Crowse: Brisk, budge, lively, jolly. As crowse as a new walhen louse, *Prov*.

D.

D.

To **D***Acker* : to waver, stagger or totter, a word used in Lincolnshire, *parum deflexo sensu à Belg. Daeckeren*, motare, motitare, volitare, hoc à nomine *Daeck*, Nebula : Vapores enim nebulosi huc illuc vel minimo venti flatu impelluntur. *Skinner.*

To *Dasse* : to Daunt.

A *Daffock* : a Dawkin.

Dast : Stupid, blockish, daunted, a verbo *Dasse*.

Dare : Harm or pain. *Dare* in the Ancient Saxon signifies Hurt, harm, loss. It does me no dare : *i. e.* no harm. So in Essex we say, It dares me, *i. e.* it pains me.

To *Daw* or *Dow* : to thrive. He neither dees nor *daws*, *i. e.* He neither dies nor mends. He'll never dow, *i. e.* He will never be good. à Teut. *Dauwen*, *Verdauwen*, concoquere, vel potius à *Deyen*, *Gedeyen*, Angelcere, increfcere, proficere, AS. *Dean*, Proficere, vigere, *Skinner.*

A *Dawgos* or *Dawkin* : a dirty, flattering woman.

A *Dayes man* : An Arbitrator.

Dazed

14 North Countrey words.

Dazed bread : Dough-baked.

I's *dazed* : I am very cold.

Deafely : Lonely, solitary, far from neighbours.

Dearn : signifies the same.

To *Deg* : v. Leck.

To *Didder* : to quiver with cold, à Belg. *Sitteren*, Teut. *Zittern* : omnia a stridulo sono, quem frigore horrentes & trementes dentibus edimus, *Skinner*.

Dight : Dressed : ill dight, ill dressed, from the Saxon *Dibtan*, parare, instruere.

To *Dight* : *Cheshire*, to foule or dirty one.

To *Ding* : to Beat : forte à Teut. *Dringen*, urgere premere, elisa literâ r.

A *Dingle* : A small clough or valley between two steep hills.

To *Dize* : to put row on a distaffe.

Dizen'd : Dreft.

A *Donnaught* or *Donnat* : [i. e. Doe-naught :] Naught, good for nothing : idle Persons being commonly such, *Yorkshire*.

A *Dole* or *Dool* : A long narrow green in a plowed field left unplowed.

2. *Doundrins* : *Derb* : Afterneons drinkings : *Aunder* there signifying the Afternoon.

1. A *Dosome* beast : *Chesh.* That will be content

content with nothing, also thriving, that comes on well.

A *Drape* : a farrow cow, or cow whose milk is dried up. *Drape-Sheep*, Oves reij-culx, credo ab AS. *Drefe*, Expulsio, *Skinner*.

Dree : Long, seeming tedious beyond expectation, spoken of a way. A hard bargainer, spoken of a person. I suppose it is Originally no more then dry, though there be hardly any word of more frequent use in the North Countrey, in the sence mentioned.

Drozen : Fond, se'pyar.

A *Dub* : a Pool of water.

E.

E.

E *Am, mine Eam* : My Unkle, also generally my Gossip, my Compere, my friend. Ab AS. *Eam*, Teut, *Ohm*, Belg. *Oom*, Avunculus. *Omnia* à Latino *Amita*, fort. & ant. *Amitus*, Hin Dan. & Teut. *Amme*, Nutrix : Matertera enim seu Amita nepotes suos nutrire solent & fovere, *Skinner*.

To *Earn* : to run as cheese doth. Earning, cheese-rennet or rening. *Kar. Dialect.*

The *Easter* : The back of the chimney, or chimney-stock.

To *Eckle* or *Ettle* : to *Aim*, intend, design.

Eddish : Roughings, ab. AS *Eðisc* Gramen serotinum & hoc à Prxp. loquelari AS. *Ed*. rursus, denuo. q.d. Gramen quod denuo crescit.

To *Eem*, *Cheft*. as I cannot *Eem*, I have no leisure, I cannot spare time.

Eever : *Cheft*. Corner or quarter. The wind is in a cold eever. i. e. a cold corner or quarter.

An *El mother*, *Cumb*. A step mother.

The

The *Elder*: the Udder: it signifies the same thing in the Low Dutch.

Elden: Fewel for fire ab AS. *Eled*, ignis, *Elan*, accendere.

An *Eshin*: a Pail or Kit.

Skeer the *Esse*: *Chesh*. Separate the dead ashes from the Embers.

F.

F *Ain*; Glad. Fair words make foo's fain
Prov. From the Saxon *Fagan*, *Lætus*,
hilaris, *Fagnian*, gaudere:

Fantome corn; Lank or light corn: *Fantome* flesh: when it hangs loose on the bones. The French call a spirit appearing by night or a Ghost, a *Fantosme*, from *Phantasma*, *spectrum*. So then *Phantosme* corn is corn that hath as little bulk or solidity in it as a Spirit or Spectre:

Farantly: handsome. Fair and farantly: Fair and handsome.

To *Feal*: to Hide. He that feales can find.
Prov. i. e. He that hides, &c.

Feg: Fair, handsome, clean, from the Saxon *Fager* by Apocope: to *Feg*, to flag or tire.

To *Fend*: to Shift for, from defend, *per aphoresin*.

To *Fettle*: to set or goe about any thing, to dress, or prepare.

To *Few*, to change.

To *Fey* or *Feight*: to doe any thing notably: to *Fey* meadowes is to cleanse them: to *Fey* a pond, to empty it.

A *Flackes*, a Bottle made in fashion of a barrel.

A *Fleack*: a Gate to set up in a gap.

Fluish: q. *Fluid*, washy, tender, weak, prehance from the Low Dutch *Flaun*, faint, feeble.

To *Flitze*: to Fly off, from the Low Dutch *Flitsen* to Fly and *Flitse* an Arrow or Shaft.

A *Flizzing*: a Splinter, of the same original, they seem to be made from the sound *per exanationem*.

To *Flite*: to Scold or brawle, from the Saxon *Flitan*, to contend, strive or brawle.

Fogge: Long Grass remaining in pastures till winter.

To *Format* or *Formel*: to bespeak any thing: from *Fare* and *mal* (as I suppose) signifying in the ancient Danish a word, *sermo* *Formel* or *Formal* in the Saxon signifies a Bargain, a Treaty, an Agreement, a covenant.

Forthen

Forthen and *Forthy*: therefore

Fow: *Cheſh.* *Foul.* var. *Dial.*

Freelege: *Sheffield.* Privilege, Immuni-
ty.

Frem'd or *Fremt*: Far off, not related to,
or ſtrange, at enmity. From the Saxon and
Dutch *Fremb'd*, advena, exterus, alienigena,
a ſtranger or alien from the Prepoſition *Fram*
Fra *From*.

Frim: Handsome, rank, well liking, in
good caſe, as a *Frim* tree or beaſt, i. e. a
thriving tree or beaſt: a Wallico *Frum*:
vel fort. ab AS. *Fremian*: valere pro-
deſſe.

To *Friſt*: to truſt for a time. *Friſten* in
Dutch is to give reſpit, to make a truce.
ab AS. *Fyrſtan*: ejuſdem ſignificationis.

A *Fudder*: a Load. It relates properly to
Lead, and ſignifies a certain weight, viz. 8
pigs or 1600 l. from the high Dutch *Fuder*
ſignifying a Cart-Load. Hoc forte (inquit
Skinner) à Teut. *Fuehren*, vehere, ducere,
& tandem omnia credo à Lat. vehere.

Fukgs: *Cheſh.* Locks of hair.

Where *Fured* you? *Cumb.* Whither went
you?

Fuxen or *Fuxen*: Nouriſhment, the ſame
with *Fizon* or *Foiſon* uſed in *Suffolk*, ſig-
nifying there the natural juice or moiſture of

any thing, the heart and strength of it. Elsewhere it signifies plenty, abundance, and is a pure French word. v. *Skinner*.

G.

The **G**ail or *Gaile*-dish; The Tun-dith.

Gail-clear; a Tub for wort.

Gain: Not. applied to things is convenient, to persons active, expert, to a way near short. The word is used in many parts of *England*.

To *Gang*; to goe or walk, from the Low Dutch *Gangen*, both originally from the Saxon *Gan*, signifying to goe.

To *Garre*; to make, cause or force: from the Danish word *Gior*, to make.

A *Garth*: a Yard or Backside, a croft: from the Saxon *Geard* a Yard.

A *Gate*: a way or path; in Low Dutch *Gar*. In Danish *Gade*, from the Saxon *Gan*, to goe.

A *Gaule*: *Lanc.* a Leaver, ab AS *Geafle*, *Palanga*, *Vectis*.

A *Gawn* or *Goan*, *Chesh.* a Gallon, by contraction of the word.

To *Ghybe* or *Gibe*: to Scold,

A *Gibbon*: a Nut-hook.

A *Gib-staffe*: a Quarter-staffe.

Giddy: mad with anger. The word *Giddy* is common all *England* over, to signifie *Dizzy* or by a metaphor unconstant, *Giddy-headed*: but not to signify furious or intoxicated with anger, in which sence the word *Mad* is elsewhere used.

A *Gimmer-lamb*: an *Ew-lamb*: fort. q. a *Gammer-lamb*: *Gammer* is a contraction of *Godmother*, and is the usual compellation of the common sort of *Women*.

Gin, gif: In the old Saxon is *Gif*, from whence the word *If* is made *per aphoresin litera G*. *Gif* from the verb *Gifan* dare, and is as much as *Dare*.

To *Glaffer* or *Glaver*; *Chesh*. To Flatter.

Glatton: Welsh-flannel.

Glob'd: *Chesh*, Wedded to, fond of.

Glotten'd: *Chesher*. Surprised, startled.

To be *Glum*: to look sadly or sowlly, to frown, contracted from *Gloomy*. A word common to the *Vulgar* both in the *North* and *South*.

To *Gly*: *Lincoln*. to look a-squint. *Limis seu distortis oculis instar Strabonis contueri*, fortè ab *AS*. *Gleyan*, Belg. *Gloeyen*, Teut. *Gluen*, ignescere, candescere, q. d. incensis &

præ ira flammantibus oculis conspiceret, *Skin-*
ner.

To *Goam*: to Grasp or clasp: in *Yorksh.*
to mind or look at.

A *Goal*: a Ditch, *Lincolns*: *lacuna*, fort.
à Belg. *Gouw*, Agger, Aquagium, vel a Fr.
G, *Jaule*, *Gaiols*, Latine *Caveola*, quoniam
ubi in fossam, scrobem seu lacunam hujus-
modi incidimus, eâ tanquam cavea aut carcere
detinemur, &c. *Skin*.

Greatbly: Handsomely, towardsly. In
Greath: Well.

Grees or *Griee*: Stairs: from the French
Grez and both from the Latine *Gradus*. in
Norfolk they call them *Grissens*.

To *Greit* or *Greet*: to weep or cry: it
seems to come from the Italian *Gridare*, to
cry or weep. Vox Scotis usitatissima. To
Greet and *Yowl*, *Cumberland*, to weep and
cry.

A *Grip*, or *Gripe*: a little ditch or trench,
fossula, ab AS. *Grap*, fossula, Cuniculus,
This word is of general use all over *Eng-*
land.

A *Grove*, *Lincolns*: à Belg. *Groev*
Fossa. to *Grove*: to *Grave* à Belg. *Graven*,
Fodere.

Grou: Wort of the last running. *Skinner*
makes it to signify Condimentum cerevisie,
mustum cerevisie, ab AS. *Grur*. Ale before

it be fully brewed or sod, new Ale, It signifies also millet.

I Grow: I am troubled.

To Growze: to be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit.

To Gull, to Dazle: spoken of the eyes. *Chefb.*

A Gun: a great Flagon of Ale sold for 3d. or 4d.

H.

A H *Ack, Lincoln*, forte. ab AS. *Hæge, Hag, Sepes, Septum, vel Hæa*, Belg. *Heek*, Pessulus, repagulum, vel Locus repagulis seu cancellis clausus: nobis autem parum deflexo sensu Fæni conditorium, seu Præsepe cancellatum signat; a *Ræck. Skinner.*

It Haggles: It hails, Var. Dial. ab AS. *Hægale, hægle, Grando.*

Hagbes, Haws: Var. Dial. ab AS. *Hagan, Haws.*

Hanty: Wanton, unruly: spoken of a Horse or the like when provender pricks him.

To Happe: to cover for warmth, from *Heap* as I suppose, to heap cloathes on one.

Happa: *Hap ye*: Think you?

To *Harden*: as, the *Market Harden*,
i. e. Things grow dear.

Harns, *Cumb.* Brains.

A Sea *Harr*: *Lincoln.* Tempestas à mari
ingruens. fort. ab *AS.* *Harn*, Flustrum, ætus.
Skin.

A *Haspat* or *Haspenald* lad: Between a
Man and a Boy.

Hattle: *Chesh.* Wild, skittish, harmful.
Tye the hattle Ky by the horn. i. the skit-
tish Cow.

A *Hatrock*: a shock containing 12 sheaves
of corn.

Haver: *Cumb.* Oats, it is a Low Dutch
word.

The *Hause* or *Hose*: the throat: ab *AS.*
Hals, collum.

An *Hauſt* or *Hoſte*: a Dry cough, to
Hoſte: to cough from the Low Dutch word
Hoesten to cough, and *Hoest* a cough: ab
AS. *Hwoſtan*, tuſſire, to cough.

To *Hose*: to Hug or carry in the
arms.

To *Heald*: as when you pour out of a
por.

A Bed-*Healing*: *Derb.* a coverlet: it is
also called absolutely a *Hylling* in many
places, to *Heale* ſignifies to cover in the South

v. *Suſſ*;

v, Suf: from the Saxon word *Helan*, to hide, cover or heale,

An Heck: a Rack for catel to feed at, v. *Hack*,

Heldar: Rather, before.

Heloe or *Helaw*: Bashful, a word of common use. *Melo* in the old Saxon signifies Health, safety.

Heppen or *Heply*: Neat, handsome. *Yorkshire*, Skinner expounds it dexter, agilis, and saith it is used in *Lincolnshire*, fort. ab *AS*. *Haplic*, compar: vel potius Belg. *Hebbelick*, habilis, decens, aptus; vel q. d. *Helply* i. e. helpful.

Hetter: Eager, earnest, keen.

Hight; called; ab *AS*. *Haren*, *gehaben*, Vocatus a verbo *Hatan* dicere, jubere, Teur, *Heissen*, nominari, cluere.

To *Hight*; *Cumb*. To Promise, or vow; as also the Saxon verb *Hatan* sometimes signifies, teste Somnero in *Dictionario Saxonico-Latino-Anglico*, so it seemsto be used in the English Meeter of the 14th. Verse of *Psalm* 116. I to the Lord will pay my vows, which I to him behight.

Hind-berries; Raspberries: ab *AS*. *Hind-berian*. Forte sic dicta; quia inter hinculos & cervos, i. e. in Sylvis & altibus cresunt.

Hine, Hence *Cumb*. Var. *Dial*.

The *Hob*; The back of the Chimney.

Hoo, he; in the Northwest parts of England most frequently used for *the*: ab AS. *Heo, Hie*, a Lat. *Ea* fortasse.

A *Hoop*; A measure containing a Peck or quarter of a Strike, *Tork-sh.*

A *Horpet*; A little Handbasket. Nescio an a *Corbet*, saith Skinner, addita term. dim. & asperam caninam literam r propter euphoniā elidendo, & quod satis frequens est C initiali in Spiritum & B in P mutando.

The *House*: the Room called the Hall.

A *Gill-haunter*: *Chesh.* an Owl.

Hure: Hair: Var. Dial.

To *Hylps* at one: to pull the mouth awry, to do one a mischief or displeasure.

I.

Annock: Oaten bread made into great loaves.

An *Ing*: A Common pasture, a Meadow, a word borrowed from the Danes, *Ing* in that language signifying a Meadow.

Ingie: *Cumb.* Fire, a blaze or flame, a Lat. *Ignis*.

To *Incense*; to inform, a pretty word used about *Sheffsild* in *Tork-sh.*

Kale

K.

K *Ale* or *Cale* : turn, wigem, *Cheshire*.

Kazzardly : Cattel subject to die, hazardous, subject to casualties.

A *Keale* : *Lincoln*, a Cold, *trullis à frigore contracta*, ab AS, *Celan*, *Frigescere*.

To *Keove* a cart, *Chesh.* to overthrow it, or to turn out the dung.

Kanspecked : marked, or branded, *not insignitus*; q. d. *maculatus seu maculis distinctus ut cognoscatur*: ab AS. *Kennam* scire, & *Specce* macula, *Skinner*,

To *Keppen* : to Hoodwinck.

A *Kid* : A small faggot of underwood or brushwood : forte a *cadendo*, q. d. *fasciculus ligni cadui*, *Skinner*.

A *Kidcrew* : A place for a sucking Calfoe lie in, *Chesh.*

A *Kimmel* or *Kemlin* : a Poudring Tub.

A *Kit* : a milking pail like a Churn with two ears and a cover, a Belg. *Kiste*.

A *Kite* : a Belly: *Cumb.*

To *Klick* up, *Lincoln*, to catch up, *celeriter corripere* : nescio an a Belg. *Klachten*, *Klus-*

Klutsen, Quatere, vel à Latino *clepere*, hoc à Græco κλάω, *Skinner*.

A *Knightle* man: an an active or skilful man.

A *Knoll*: a little round hill, ab AS. *Cnolle*. The top or cop of a hill or mountain.

Kye: *Kine*, Var. Dial.

L.

To **L***ake*: to Play, a word common to all the North Country, vel (inquit *Skinnerus*) ab AS, *Plagan*, ludere, rejecto P. & Dipthong. in simpl a & g in c vel k mutatis, vel à Teuton. & Belg. *Lachen* ridere vel quod cæteris longe verisimilius est à Dan. *Leeger* Ludo. Ideo autem hæc vox in Septentrionali Angliæ regione, non in aliis invaluit, quia Dani illam partem primam invaserunt & penitus occuparunt, uno vel altero seculo priusquam reliquam Angliam subjugarunt.

The *Latchet* of the Shooe. The latchet of the shooe from *Languet* Lingula, a little tongue or slip.

Land; Urine, Piss, it is an ancient Saxon word, used to this day in *Lancashire*, *Somerset*.

Lar;

Lat : q. late, slow, tedious, *Lat* weather, wet or otherwise unseasonable weather.

Latching : catching, infecting.

To *Late*, *Cumb.* to seek.

A *Lathe* : a Barn, fort, à verbo *Lade*, quia frugibus oneratur, *Skinner*, fort.

Lathe : Ease or rest, ab AS *Latian*, differre, tardare, cunctari.

Lathing : Entreaty or invitation. You need no *Lathing* : You need no invitation or urging : ab AS. *Gelabdian*, to bid, invite, desire to come.

The *Lave* : all the rest, *Cumb.*

A *Lawn* : a place in the midst of a wood free from wood, a *Laund* in a Park, a Fr. G. *Lande*, Hisp. *Landa* : inculta planities.

Lazy : Naught, bad.

A *Leaden* or *Lidden* ; a noise or din : ab AS. *Hyldean*, clamare, garrere, tumultuari, to make a noise or outcry, to babble, to chatter, to be tumultuous ; *Hyld*, tumult, noise.

To *Lean* nothing : to conceal nothing q. leave nothing, or from the old Saxon word *Leanne*, to shun, avoid, decline.

To *Lear* : to Learn, Var. Dial.

Learn : ceasing, intermission : as no *Leath* of pain, from the word *leave*, no leaving of pain.

Leck on ; powr on more, Liquor, v. g.

Leeten you : *Chesh.* Make your self, pretend

tend to be. You are not so mad as you list-
ten you.

Leethwaks: Limber, pliable.

Lestall: saleable that weighs well in the
hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the verb
lift, as I suppose.

To *Lig*: to lye, Var. Dial. it is near the
Saxon *Ligan* to lye.

To *Lippen*: to Rely on or trust to, *Scot.*

Leither: Lazy, idle, slothful. A word of
general use, ab AS. *Lidb*, *Liedb*, Lenis. Al-
ludit Gr. *Λαίς* Larvis, glaber, & *Λίγος*, sim-
plex, tenuis, *Skinner*.

Lithing: *Chester* Thickening, spoken of a
pot of broth, as *Lirbe* the pot, i. e. put Oat-
meal into it.

A *Lite*: a few, a little per Apocopen.

To *Lirr* on: to Rely on.

Liren: a Garden.

A *Lee*: a little round hill, a great heap of
stones: ab AS *Hawe*, Agger, acervus, cumu-
lus, rumulus, a Law, Low, Loo or high
ground, not suddenly rising as an hill, but by
little and little tillable also, and without wood.
Hence that name given to many hillocks and
heaps of earth, to be found in all parts of
England, being no other but so much con-
gested Earth, brought in a way of burial
used of the Ancients, thrown upon the bodies
of the dead. *Somner* in *Distinction*. *Saxon*.

North Country words.

3 t

A *Loom* : an Instrument or tool in general.
Chesh.

Loort : q. Lord, Gaffer, Lady, Gammer,
used in the Peak of *Derbysh.*

To *Lops, Lincoln*, to leap, Var. Dial.

A *Lop* : a Flea, ab AS, *Loppe*, from leap-
ing.

Lowe : Flame, and to *Lowe*, to flame
from the high Dutch *Labe*.

To *Lowk* : i. e. to weed corn, to look out
weeds : so in other Countrys, to look ones
head, i. e. to look out fleas or lice there.

The *Lufe* : the open hand.

M.

Make : match, *makeless*, matchless, ab
AS. *Maca*, a Peer, an equal, a com-
panion, consort, mate.

A *Marrow* : a Companion or fellow. A
pair of gloves or shooes are not marrows, i. e.
fellows. Vox generalis

A *Mund* : a handbasket with two lids;
ab AS. *Mund*. Fr. G. *Mandr*. Ital. *Madia*,
corbis anasus, utrumque à Lat. *Mannus* quia
propter anasas manucommodè circumferri po-
test, *Skinner*.

Meath :

Meath; Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima, ut ubi dicimus, I give thee the meath of the buying, i. e. tibi optionem & plenariam potestatem pretii seu emptionis facio, ab AS. *Madh*, *Maht*, *Madgh*, *Magen*, Potentia, potestas; hoc a verbo *Magan* posse, *Skinner*.

My *Muagh*: My Wives brother or Sisters husband,

Meedless: Unruly:

Meet or *Mete*: Measure: Vox general.

Meet now, just now:

Meeterly, *Meetherly*, *Meederly*: handsomely, modestly; As bow meeterly, from meet, fit.

Meny; a Family: As we be six or seven a meny, i. e. six or seven in Family, from the ancient French *Mesnie* signifying a Family, v. *Skinner*.

Mensful: comely, graceful, crediting a man, *York-sh.*

Merry banks: a cold Posset, *Derb.*

A *Met*: a strike or four pecks, ab AS

Midmodius.

A *Midding*: a Dunghil, it is an ancient Saxon word; a nomine *mud* fortè:

A *Midge*: a Gnat, ab AS. *Mycg*, *Mycge*, Belg. *Mugge*, Teut. *Muck*, Dan. *Myg*, Omnia a Lat. *Musca*.

Mill-dams: Watery places about a Mill damme.

Milwyn:

Milwÿn: Lancash. Greenfish, fort. à
Milvo q. piscis milvinus.

To *Mint* at a thing: to aim at it, to have a mind to it.

To *Ming* at one, to mention, ab As. My-negung an admonition, warning or minding; so it is usually said I had a *minging*, suppose of an Ague or the like disease, that is not a perfect fit, but so much as to put me in mind of it.

Minginater: One that makes Fretwork; it is a rustick word used in some part of York-shire, corrupted perchance from engine.

Miscreed: descryed, This I suppose is also only a rustick word, and nothing else but the word descried corrupted.

A *Mizzy*: a Quagmire.

Molter: the toll of a mill, à Latino *Mola*.

Mores: i. e. Hills: hence the hilly part of Staffordshire is called the *Morelands*: Hence also the County of Westmorland had its name, q. The land or Countrey of the Western mores or hills: and many hills in the North are called mores, as Stanemores &c. from the old Saxon word *Mor* a hill or Mountain.

Welly moyder'd: almost distracted, Cheshire.

34 North Countrey words.

Muck: *Lincolns.* moist, wet, à Belg. *Muyck*, *Mollis*, *lenis*, *mitis*. *Mollities* enim humiditatem sequitur.

Mullock: Dirt or rubbish.

Murk: Dark, *Murklins*: in the dark, à Dan. *Morck*, *Fuscus*, *Morcker*: infusco: item tenebræ. Occurrit & Ant. Lat. *Murcidus*, *Marcus*, quæ Fæsto idem sonant quod ignavus, iners. This word is also used in the South but more rarely.

A Murth of corn: abundance of corn. forte. a *More*.

N.

A **N** *Apkin*; a Pocket Hand-Kerchief, so called about *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*.

Nash or *Nesh*: Wasby, tender, weak, puling. Skinner makes it proper to *Worcestershire*, and to be the same in sence and original with *Nice*. But I am sure it is used in many other Counties, I believe all over the North-West part of *England*, and also in the midland, as in *Warwickshire*. As for the Etymology of it, it is doubtless no other then the Ancient Saxon word *Nasc*, signifying soft, tender, delicate, effeminate, tame, gentle, mild.

mild. Hence our *Nescook* in the same sence,
i. e. a tenderling, *Somner*.

Nearre, *Lincoln*. in use for neather. *ab AS.*
Nerran, posterior.

A *Neive* or *Neiffe*: a Fift.

A *Neckabout*: any womans neck linnen.
Sheffield.

To *Nigh* a thing: to touch it. I did not
nigh it: *i. e.* I came not nigh it.

Nitle: Handy, neat, handsome. fort. *ab*
AS. *Nytlic*, profitable, commodious.

Nything: much valuing, sparing of, as
Nithing of his pains: *i. e.* Sparing of his
pains.

A *Noggin*: a little *Piggin* holding about
a pint, a Teut: *Noffel*.

Nor: Then more *Nor* I, *i. e.* more
then I.

To *Note*: to push, strike or goar with
the horn as a Bull or Ram. *ab AS.* *Hnitan*
ejusdam signification. *Lancash*, *Somner*.

O.

O My; mellow, spoken of Land.
Oneder, v. Aunder.

Orndorn: Cumberland. Afternoons drinking.

To *Osse*: to Offer to doe, to aim at or intend to doe, osling comes to bossing. *Prov. Chesb.* I did not osse to meddle with it. *s. e.* I did not dare, &c. *fortè ab Audeo, Ausus.*

An Ox-boose: an Ox-stall, or Cow-stall where they stand all night in the Winter, *ab AS. Bosib, Præsepe, a stall.*

An Oxtér: an *Armpit, Axilla.*

P.

PArtlets; Ruffes or Bands for women.
*Chesh. Vetus vox (inquit Skinnerus) pro Sudario, præsertim quod circa collum gestatur. *Minshew dictum putat quasi Porrelet, quod circumfertur, vel, ut melius divinat Cowel, à verbo to part, quia facile separatur à corpore, Skinner.*

A Mad Pash; a mad-brain. *Chesh.*

Peale the pot; cool the pot.

Peed: Blind of one eye: He *pees*: He looks with one eye.

Peevish: Witty, subtile.

A Penbank: a Beggers can.

A Piggin; a little pail or tub with an erect handle.

It's *Pine* q. pein to tell; it is difficult to tell, *ab AS. Pin.*

A Pingle; a small croft or Pickle.

A Pleck; a Place *York-sh. Lanc. ab AS. Place*, a street, a Place.

Poops; Gulps in drinking.

To *Pote* the clothes off; to kick all off; to push or put out, from the French *Pousser* or *Poser*, pulsare, or ponere, to put.

Prattily; softly.

Prich: Thin drink.

A Princock: a pert, forward fellow.

Minshew deflectit à *Præcox*, q. d. *Adolescentis præcoci ingenij: quod licet non absurdum sit, tamen quia sono minus discrepat, putò potius dictum quali jam primum Gallus, quia sci, non ita pridem pubertatem attingit, & recens Veneris stimulos percepit, Skinner.*

R;

To **R**ack or Reck : to care, never Rack you; i. e. Take you no thought or care. From the Ancient Saxon word *Recc*, care, and *Reccan* to care for. *Chaucer* hath *recketh*, for *careth*. Hence *Retchless* and *Retchlessnes*, for *Careless* and *Carelessness*; as in the Saxon.

Radlings; Windings of the wall.

To *Rame*; to Reach; perchance from *Rome*.

To *Reem*; to Cry: *Lancashire*, ab AS. *Hreman*, *Plorare*, *clamare*, *ejulare*, to weep with crying and bewayling, *Hream*, *ejulatus*.

To *Rejumble*; *Lincoln*. as it rejumbles up-
on my stomach Fr. G. *Il regimbe sur mon estomac*, i. e. calcitrat. Sic autem dicimus ubi cibus in ventriculo fluctuat & nauseam parit. Verb, aut Fr. G. à Præp. *Re*, & Fr. G. *Jambe*, It. *Gamba* ortum ducit. *Skinner*.

To *Remble*; *Lincoln*, to move or remove, q. d. *Remobiliare*, a *Reward* or good *Reward*; a good colour or ruddiness in the face, used about *Sheffield* in *Yorksh*.

To

To *Rine* : to touch ; ab AS. *Hrinan*, to touch or feel.

To *Ripple* flax: to wipe off the seed-vessels.

A *Roop* : a Hoarseness.

To *Rowt* or *Rawt* : to lowe like an Ox or Cow. The old Saxon word *Hrutan*, signifies to snort, snore or rout in sleeping.

A *Runge* : a Flasket.

Runnel : Pollard wood, from running up apace.

He *Rutes* it: *Chesh*. spoken of a Child, he cries fiercely, i. e. He rowts it, he bellows.

Rynt ye : By your leave, stand handsomly. As *Rynt* you witch, quoth *Besse Locket* to her Mother, Proverb, *Chesh*,

S.

S *Ackless* : innocent, faultless, without crime or accusation ; a pure Saxon word, from the noun *Sac*, *Saca*, a Cause, strife, suit, quarrel, &c. and the Præposition *leas*, without.

Saur-pool : a stinking puddle.

Scarre : the cliff of a Rock, or a naked Rock on the dry land, from the Saxon *Carre*, *cautes*. This word gave denomination to the Town of *Scarborough*.

Sean: *Lincoln*. A kind of net, *Proculdubio contract.* a *Latine & Gr. Sagena, Skinner.*

Sell: self.

Selt: *Chesh.* Chance: it's but a *selt* whether, it is but a chance whether.

Senfy: *Not.* sign, likyhood, appearance.

Senfine: *Cumb.* since then, *Var. Dial.*

A *Shafman, Shafmet, or Shafment*, the measure of the fist with the thumb set up, ab *As. Scaft mund, Semipes.*

Shan: *Lincoln.* Shamefacedness, ab *As. Scande, confusio, verecundia, item abominatio, ignominia.*

To *Shear corn*: to reap corn.

No *Shed*: No difference between things, to *shedd Lanc.* to distinguish, ab *As. Scedan* to distinguish, disjoyn, divide or sever. *Belgis Scheyden, Scheeden.*

Shed: Ringers with a Whaver; *Chesh.* Winning any cast that was very good, i. e. strike off one that touches, &c. v. *Ryne.*

A *Skippen*: a Cow-house ab *As. Scypeme, Stabulum, Bovile, stable, an Ox-stall.*

A *Shirt-band*: *York sh.* a Band.

Sib'd: a kin, no sole *sib'd*, nothing akin: No more *sib'd* then sieve and riddle, that grew both in a wood together. *Prov. Chesh. Syb* or *Sybbe* is an ancient Saxon word signifying Kindred, alliance, affinity.

Sick-

Sickerly: surely, à Lat. *Secure*.

Side: Long. My Coat is very side, i. e. very long: item Proud, steep, from the Saxon *Side*, *sid*, or the Danish *side* signifying long.

A *Sike*: a little Rivulet, ab As. *Sich*, Sulcus, a furrow, vel potius fulcus, aquarius, Lacuna, lira, stria, elix, a Waterfurrow, a Gutter, Somner.

To *Sile* down: *Lincoln*. to fall to the bottom, or subside: fort, ab As. *Syl*, Basis, limeh, q. d. ad fundum delabi, *Skimmer*.

Skathe: Loss harm, wrong, prejudice, one doth the skath, and another hath the scorn. Prov, ab As. *Scadan*, *Scadbian*, Belg. *Schaeden*, Teut. *Schaden*, Dan. *Skader*, nocere.

A *Skeel*: a Collock.

Slape-ale: *Lincoln*. Plain ale as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-grass, or mixed with any other liquor: forte an licet sensus non parum variet ab alt.

Slape quod agro *Lincoln*. lubricum & mollem significat, i. e. smooth ale, hoc à verbo to slip, *Skinner*.

To *Slas* on, to *Lesk* on, to cast on, or dash against. Vox *equivoca*.

To *Sleak* out the tongue, to put it out by way of scorn, *Chesh*.

Sleck: Small Pit-coal.

43 North Countrey words.

To *Sleck*, i. e. slack, to quench or put out the fire, v. g. or ones thirst.

To *Sleech*: to dip or take up water.

To *Slete* a dog, is to set him at any thing, as swine, sheep, &c.

Slim: Lincoln. à Belg. *slim*, Teut. *schlim*, vilis, perversus, pravus, dolosus, obliquus, distortus, *Skinner*.

To *Slive*, Lincoln. à Dan. *Sleaver*. Serpo, Teut. *Schleiffen*, humi trahere: hinc & Lincoln. a *sliverly fellow*, Vir subdolan, vaser, dissimulator, veterator.

The *Slate* of a ladder or gate; the flat step or bar.

To *Slot* a door, Lincoln. i. e. to shut it, a Belg. *slayten*. Teut. *schlieffen*, claudere, occludere, obserare, Belg. *slot*, vera, claustrum, ferreum

To *Smartle* away, to wast away.

To *Smittle*: to infect, from the old Saxon *smittan* and Dutch *smetten*, to spot or infect, whence our word *smut*.

Smopple: Pie-crust, i. e. short and fat.

A *Snever-spawt*: a slender stripling.

Snock the door, latch the door. The *sneck* or *snecket* of a door (according to *Skinner*) is the string which draws up the latch to open the door: nescio an à Belg. *snappen*, Corripere, quia sci. cum janua aperienda est, semper arripiter.

To

To *Snes* or *snie*, to abound or swarm. He *snies* with Lice, he swarms with them.

To *Snite*, to wipe. *Snite* your nose, i. e. wipe your nose, à *schneutzen*, Belg. *snutten*, *snotten*, Nares emungere, Dan. *snyder* emungo, à *Snot*.

A *Snithe* wind: Vox elegantissima, agro Lincoln. usitatissima, significat autem ventum valdè frigidum & penetrabilem, ab As. *snidan*, Belg. *sneiden*; Teut. *schneiden*, scindere, ut nos dicimus, a cutting wind, *Skinner*.

To *Soil* milk, to cleanse it, potius to *file* it, to cause it to subside, to strain it, v. *file*.

Sool or *sowle*, any thing eaten with bread.

To *Sowl* one by the ears, Lincoln. i. e. Aures summa vi vellere; credo a *sow*, i. e. Aures arripere & vellere, ut suisbus canes solent, *Skinner*.

Soon: the Evening; A soon, at Even.

A *Spack*: lad or wench: Apt to learn, ingenious,

A *Spancel*: a rope to tie a Cows hinder legs.

To *Spane* a Child, to wean it.

To *Sparre* or *speir* or *spurre*; to ask, enquire, cry at the Market, ab As. *spyrion*, to search out by the track or trace, to enquire or make diligent search.

To *Spar* the door, to bolt, bar, pin or shut it, ab AS, *Sparran*, Obdere, claudere.

This

This word is also used in *Norfolk*, where they say spar the door an emis he come, i. e. shut the door lest he come in.

The *Speer*: *Chesh.* the Chimney post. Rear'd against the *speer*.

A *Spell* or *speal*, a Splinter.

Spice: Raisins, plums, figs and such like fruit. *Tork-sh.* *Spice* a species.

A *Stang*: a wooden bar; ab As. *stang*, fudes, vectis Tem. *stang*, pertica, contus, sparus, vectis. Datur & Camb. Br. *Tstang* Pertica, sed nostro fonte haustum. This word is still used in some Colleges in the University of *Cambridge*; to *stang* Scholars in Christmas, being to cause them to ride on a colt-staff or pole, for missing of Chappel.

A *Start*: a long handle of any thing, a rail, as it signifies in low Dutch, so a *Redstart* is a Bird with a red tail.

Stark: stiff, weary, ab As. *sterc*, *strace*, Rigidus, durus, Belg. & Dan. *sterck*, Teut. *starck*, validus, robustus, firmus, v. *Skinner*.

Staw'd: set, from the Saxon *Stow*, a place, originally from *statio* and *statuo*.

A *Stee*: a ladder, in the Saxon *stegher* is a stair, gradus scalæ, perchance from *stee*.

To *Steak* or *steick* or *stake* the dure; to shut the door, a Teut & Belg. *stecken*, *steken*, to thrust, or put, to stake.

To *Sreem*: to bespeak a thing.

To *Stein* or *Steven*; idem.

A *Sisfe* quean; a lusty quean; *sife* in the old Saxon is obstinate, stiff, inflexible.

Striche: strong, stiff, ab As. *stidh*, stiff, hard, severe, violent, great, strong, *stishe* Cheese, i. e. strong cheese.

A *Striby*: an Anvil, a prædict. As *stidh*, rigidus, durus. Quid enim in cude durius?

A *Ssor*: a young bullock or steer, a young horse in *Chaucer*: ab As. *stod* or *steda*, a stallion, also a War horse, a steed.

A *Sround* q. Stand; an Wooden Vessel to put small beer in.

A *Stowk* q. stalk; the handle of a pail, also a shock of twelve sheaves.

A *Stowre*: a round of a ladder: a hedge-stake.

A *Strike* of Corn, a bushel, four pecks, à Teut. *Kornstreich*, Hostorium, vel radius; *streichen*, Hostorio mensuram radere, co-æquare, complanare.

Strunt: the tail or rump, ab As. *steort*, *stert*, Belg. *stert*, *steert*, Teut. *stertz*, cauda: vel a Belg. *stront*, Fr. G. *Estron*, It. *stronza* *stercus*, per Metonym. adjuncti, *Skinner*.

3. *Stunt*: Lincoln. stubborn, fierce, angry; ab As *stunta* *stunt*, stultus, fatuus, fortè quia stulti præferoces sunt, vel à verbo to stand; ut *Resty* a restando, Metaphorà ab equis contumacibus sumpta, *Skinner*.

1. A *Strom*: the instrument to keep the malt in the Fat.

2. *Stryshins*: Orts, from destruction I suppose.

Sturk: a young bullock or heaifer, ab As. *styrk*, *Buculus*--2.

Swale; windy, cold, bleak.

To *Swale* or *swéal*: to finge or burn, to waffe or blaze away, ab As. *swalan*, to kindle, to set on fire, to burn.

A *Swarth*: *Cumb*: the Ghost of a dying man, fort. ab As, *swear*. Black, dark, pale, wan.

Swathe; Calm:

Sweamish; i. e. squeamish, used for modest.

To *Swab*: to swoon.

A *Swill*: a keeler to wash in, standing on three feet.

To *Swilker* ore: to dash over. Vox *Stoualor*.

A *Swinbull* or *swine-crue*: a Hogs-slye.

Swipper: nimble, quick, ab As. *swippre*, crafty, subtle, cunning, sly, wily.

The

T.

The **T** *Ab* of a shooc; the Latchet of a shooc.

A *Tabern*: a Cellar, à Lat. Taberna.

A *Tarn*; a lake or Meer-pool, a usual word in the North.

To *Tast*: i. e. to smell in the North: indeed there is a very great affinity between these two senses.

To *Tave*: *Lincoln.* to Rage, à Belg. *Tobben*, *Toppen*, *Daven*, *Teut.* *Toven*, *Furere*.

To *Tawn*: to swoon.

To *Teem* or *team*: to poure out, to lade out of one vessel into another. *Credo* à *Danico* *Tommer*, *Haurio*, *exhaurio*, *vacuo*, *tommer* a. oritur à *Tom* *vacuus*, v. *Skinner*.

Teamful: *Brim-ful*, having as much as can be teemed in, in the ancient Saxon it signifies fruitful, abundant, plentiful, from *Team*, *So-boles*, *extus* and full.

Teen, *Angry*, ab *As.* *Tynan*, to provoke, stir, anger or enrage. Good or fow *teen*, *Eshesh*. Good or foul taking.

A *Temse*: a fine sieve, a small sieve, Belg. *Teems*, *Tems*, *Fr. G.* *Tamis*, *It.* *Tamiso*, *Tamiso*,

miso, *cribrum*; whence comes our *Temse* bread.

To *Tent*; to tend or look to. Var Dial. *Cheſh.* I'll tent the, quoth *Wood*. If I cannot rule my daughter I'll rule my good. *Prov. Cheſh.*

Tharm; *Lincoln.* Guts prepared, cleaned and blown up for to receive puddings: ab *AS.* *Dearm.* Belg. *Darm*, *Derm*, *Teut.* *Darm*, *Dearm*, simpl. *intestinum*.

Thew'd; *Towardly*.
To *Thirl*; to bore a hole, *Lincoln.* ab *AS.* *Dhyrl*, *Dhyrel*; foramen. *Dhirlian*, Belg. *Drille*, *Perforare*. *Skinner*.

A *Thible* or *Thivel*; a Stick to stirre a Pot.

To *Thole*; *Derb.* to brook or endure; *Thole* a while, i. e. stay a while. *Chaucer* bath *Tholed*, for suffered, ab *As.* *Tholian*, ejusdem signification.

Thone, thong; mei *sententiâ q.* thawn; Damp, moist. *Skinner* à *Teut.* *Tuncken*, *macerare*, *intingere*, *deducit*.

A *Thrave*; a shock of corn containing 24 sheaves. ab *As.* *Threas*, *manipulus*, a Handful, a bundle, a Bottle.

To *Thrave*; *Lincoln.* to Urge, ab *As.* *Thrauvian*, *urgere*.

To *Threap*, *Threapen*; to blame, rebuke, reprove, chide: ab As. *Threapan*, *Threapian* ejusdem signification. to *Threap* kindness upon one is used in another sense.

I'll *Thrippa* thee; *Cheesh*. I'll beat or cudgel thee.

Thrutch for thrust, *Cheesh*. Maxfield measure. Heap and thrutch. *Prov*:

To *Thraw*; to Turn as Turners doe; ab As. *Thrawan*, quæ inter alia to wheel, turn or wind, significat.

To *Thropple*: to Throttle or strangle, Var Dial. *York-sh*.

The *Thropple*; the Wind-pipe, *York-sh*. Dial.

To *Thwite*, to whittle, cut, make white by cutting: He hath thwitten a mill-post into a pudding-prick, *Prov*.

Tider or *Tidder* or *Titter*, soon, quickly, sooner.

To *Tine*, to shut, fence: *Tine* the door! shut the door. ab As. *Tynan*, to enclose, fence, hedge or teen.

Too too Used absolutely for very well or good.

Toom or *Tume*, Empty, a room purse makes a bleit, [*i. e.* bashfull] Merchant.

E

Prov.

Prov. manifeste à Danico *Tom*, vacuus;
inanis.

To *Teorcan*; to wonder or muse what one
 means to doe.

A *Towgher*; a Dower or Dowry, *Dial.*
Camb.

Treenware; Earthen vessels.

To *Twitter*; to tremble. à Teut. *Tittern*,
Tremere, utrumque à sono fictum. This is
 a word of General use. My heart *Twit-*
ters.

A *Tye-top*, a Garland.

U.

U-*Back*, *U-block*, &c. v. *Yu-back*,
 &c.

Umstrid; astride, astridlands.

Vincrous; Hard to please.

VV.

A **VV** *Alker*; a Fuller; a *Walk-mill*; a Fulling-mill; a Belg. *Walcker* Fullo; hoc à verb. Belg. *Walcken*, It. *Gualcare*, Pannos premere, calcare. Teut. *Walcken*, pannum polire, Omnia credo à Lat *Calcare*, *Skinner*.

To *Walt*; to totter or lean one way, to overthrow, from the old Saxon *Waltan*, to tumble or rowl, or rather from the Saxon *Wealtian*, to Reel or stagger.

The *Wang-tooth*; the Jaw-tooth, ab As. *Wang*, *Wong*, mandibula. *Wone toth* seu potius *Wong-toth*, Dens caninus.

Wankle; Limber, flaccid, ticklish, fickle, wavering.

A *Want*; a mole, ab As. *Wand*. *Talpa*.

War; *Worse*; *war* and *war*: worse and worse, *Var Dial*.

To *Warch* or *wark*; to ake, to work; ab As. *Wark*, Dolor. *Utrumque* à work.

To *Wary*; *Lancash.* to curse, ab As. *Warrian*, *Werigan*, Execrari, Diris deovovere. To *wary*, i. e. Lay an Egge.

To Ware ones Money; to bestow it well, to lay it out in ware.

Warisht; That hath conquered any disease or difficulty and is secure against the future; also well stored or furnished.

A Warth; a Water-ford, I find that Warth in the old Saxon signifies the shore.

Way-bread; Plantain; ab As. *Wagbrade*, so called because growing every where in streets and ways.

2 To Weat the head; to look it. v. g. for lice.

1 To Wear the pot; to cool it.

Wea-worth you, Woe betide you.

Weel, Lanca. a whirlpool, ab As. *Wal*, vortex aquarum.

Weet or Wise; Nimble, swift.

Weir or Waar; Northumb. Sea-wrack, *Alga marina*, from the old Saxon *Waar*, *alga marina*, *Fucus marinus*. The *Thames* me (saith Somner) call it wore or woore.

Wellaneer; alas.

To Wend; to goe.

Westy; Dizzy, giddy.

Wharne; Crabs, as sowre as wharre, *Chester*

Wheam or Wheem: near, close, so as no wind can enter it: also very handsome and convenient for one: as, It lies wheem for me *Chester*. ab As. *Gecwene*, grateful, acceptable pleasant, fit.

Whea po

Wheamow : Nimble; I am very wheamow
quoth the old woman when she stept into the
milk-bowl, *Prov.*

A *Wheen-Cat* : a Queen-Cat : *Canis*
femina. That Queen was used by the Saxons
to signifie the Female Sex appears in that
Q U E E N Fugol was used for a Hen-
fowle.

A *Wheint* lad *q. queint* : a fine lad : ironice
dictum. *Chesh.* Var. Dial.

Whirkened : Choaked, strangled.

A *Whisket* : a Basket a skuttle or shallow
Ped.

To *White* : to Require ; as God white
you : God requite you, *Chesh.* Var. Dial.
white pro. *quite*, quite per *aphæresin* pro re-
quite.

To *White* : to Blame : You lean all the
white off your sell, i. e. You remove all the
blame from your self. v. *Wise*.

To *Wite* ; to blame, ab *As. Parna*, multa,
supplicium. *Chancer* useth the word for
blame.

To *Wheave*, *Chesh.* to cover or whelm
over. We will not kill but wheave. *Prov.*
Chesh. ab *As. Hwelf*, *Hwalf*, a covering
or canopy ; Verb. *Hwalsian* camerare, for-
nicare.

A *Who Whiskin* ; a whole gear drinking
pot. *Who* being the *Cheshire Dialect* for
whole,

whole, and a *Whiskin* signifying a Black-Pot.

Whook's every joynt; *Shook* every joynt, *Chefh*.

A *Wiegh*, or *Waagh*; a Leaver, a wedge, ab As. *Wage*, Pondus, massa, libra.

Willern Peevish, willful, à Saxon, *Willer*, willing.

A *Wilk* or *Whilk*; a Periwinkle or Sea-snail, ab As. *Wealk*, cochlea marina, Limax marinus: Higgin. *sebuC* & *sejCia* & Turbo, cochlea marina, quâ olim ad buccinandum utebantur. Hoc à verbo *Wealcan* volvere, revolvere, quia sci. ejus testa in orbem, spiræ in modum contorquetur, *Skinner*.

A *Wind-berry*; a *Bill-berry*, or *Whortle-berry*.

A *Wisket*, v. *Whisket*.

Winly, Quietly.

Woat. -----

A *Wogh*; a *Wall Lanc*, ab As. *Wag*, Paries, elsewhere in the North *Wogh* is used for wooll, by a change of the Dialect.

To *Wonne* or *Wun*; to Dwell: as where won you? where dwell you? ab As. *Wunian*, *Gewunian*, *Habitare*, manere, Belg. *Woonen*, Teut. *Wonen*, *Wohnen*: habitare, morari. Hæc ab As. *Wunian*, *Gewunian*. *Assuescere*, q. d. *Ubi soles aut frequentas*.

North Countrey words.

55

Wood-wants : Holes in a post or piece of timber, *q. d.* Places wanting wood.

Worch-bracco, *Chesh.* *i. e.* Work-brittle, very diligent, earnest or intent upon ones work. *Var. Dial.*

To be *Worried* : to be choak't. *Worran* in the ancient Saxon signifies to destroy.

To *Wyte*, *i. e.* blame, *v.* Wite,

Y.

Y*Are* : Covetous, Desirous, à Tent. *Geaber*, *Geab*, *Fervidus*, promptus, præceps, impatiens. *Geabe* *Præcipitia*, *Jearen*, *Fervere*, *effervescere* : vel parum deflexo sensu ab *As.* *Gearo*, *Gearre*, *Chaucero* etiam *Tare*, *Paratus*, promptus, &c. *v.* *Skinner* cui præ reliquis omnibus arridet *Etymon*, ab *As.* *Georn*, studiosus, sedulus, diligens, intentus.

The *Yeender* or *Eender* : the Forenoon, *Derbysh.*

A *Yate* : a Gate.

Yeander : Yonder, *Var. Dial.*

Yewd or *Yod* : Went, *Yewing* : Going, ab *As.* *Eode* ; *ivit*, *iter fecit*, *concessit*, he went. *Chaucero* *Yed*, *Yeden*, *Yode* eodem sensu.

senfu. Spenser also in his *Fairie Queen*,
lib. 1. c. 10.

*He that the blood-red billowes like a
wall,*

*On either side Disparted with his
rod.*

*Till all his Army dry-foot through
them Tod,*

Speaking of Moses.

Tu-batch: Christmas batch. *Tu-block* or
Tule-block: Christmas block, *Tu-gams* or
Tule-gams; Christmas games; ab As. *Gēhal*:
Dan. *Tule-dag* natalis Christi: Hoc forte
à Latino. Hebræo *Jubilum*, Skinner.

Tuck: Linc. à Belg. *Jeuckgn*, *Joockgn*,
Tent. *Jeucken*, prurire: *Yackgn*, Fricare,
Scabere.

SOUTH

SOUTH and EAST Countrey WORDS.

A.

A *Lp* or *Nope* : a Bulfinch. I first took notice of this word in *Suffolk*, but find since that it is used in other Counties, almost generally all over *England*.

An *Amper* : a fault or flaw in linnen or woollen cloath, *Suff. Skinner* makes it to be a word much used by the common or Countrey-people in *Essex* to signifie a tumor, rising of pustule, vel ab *As. Ampre, Ompre,*
varix :

varix: vel à Teut. *Empor*, sursum, *empor beben*, *emporen*, elevare, q. d. cutis elevatio.

Anewst: nigh, almost, near hand, about, circiter. *Suff*, and other places of the West, ab As. *On-neaweste*, propè, juxta, secus, near high: à Præp. *On*, and *neaweste* vicinia.

Arders: Fallowings or plowings of ground.

Arter: matter, *Pm*, *sanies*: à Teut. & Belg. *Eyter* ejusdem significari, vel ab ejus parente, As. *Ater*, virus.

Auk and *aukward*, untoward, unhandy, ineptus, ab As. *Awerd*, perversus, averfus; hoc ab Æ Præp. loquelari negativa privativa & *Weard* versus, quasi dicas, qui ad nullam rem vel artem à natura comparatus est; inatà *Minerva* natus. Huic autem *Aukward* omnino tum sensu tum Etymo opponitur *Toward*.

19 or 20: a British I. this
took note of this word in 1845
folk, but had no record of it in 1845
in other counties, a name of some
importance.

B.

A

A *Arth*: a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs.

A Barken or (as they use it in *Suffex*)

Barron: a yard of a house, a backside, vel a verbo, to *Barre*, vel à Germ. *Bergen*, Ab-

fcon.

Icondere, As. *Beorgan* munire q. d. Locus clausus, respectu sci. agrorum.

Baven: Brush faggots, with the brush-wood at length, or in general brush-wood, Nescio an q. d. *Fenine* Gallicè à *Fen*, focus. Vir Rev. deflectit a Belg. *Bauwen*, Teut. *Bawen*, Edificare, cum fiat ex reliquiis arborum pro ædificiis succisarum, *Skinner*. Utrumque Etymon me iudice ineptum.

Bain: Lithe, limber-joynted, that can bend easily, *Suffolk*.

Behirber: On this side, it answers to beyond, *Suff*.

A *Bishop*: The little spotted beetle commonly called the Lady cow, or Lady-bird. I have heard this insect in other places called a *Golden-Knop*; and doubtless in other Countreys it hath other names.

A *Bigge*; a *Pappe* or *teat*, *Ess*.

A *Billard*: a Bastard capon, *Suff*.

The *Bird* of the eye, the sight or Pupill, *Suff*.

Blighted corn, blasted corn, *Suff*. *Blight* eidem quod *mildew*, i. e. mel roscidum, vel roscida quædam melligo quæ fruges corrumpit; nescio an à Teut. *Bleych*, pallidus, à colore scilicet, *Skinner*.

A *Bostal*: a way up a hill, *Suff*.

Bouds: i. e. Weevils, an insect breeding in malt, *Norf. Suff*.

Bown: i. e. swelled, *Norf*.

Brank:

Brank: Buck-wheat: *Ess. Suff.* in some Countries of England they call it *crap*.

A Break: i. e. Land plowed the first year after it hath lain fallow in the sheep-walks, *Norfolk*.

To Bricken: to bridle up the head. A Rustick word corrupted from bridle.

A Sow goes to Brimme: i. e. to Boar.

Brime it hither, i. e. bring it hither, *Suff.* *Var. dial.*

To Brit: spoken of hops when they be over-ripe, and shatter.

To Brutte: to Browse *Suff. Dial.*

The Buck: the breast *Suff.* it is used for the body or the trunk of the body; in Dutch and old Saxon it signifies the belly, the buck of a cart, i. e. the body of a cart.

Buck some: Blicke, jolly, frolick, chearly, some write it *Buxome*; ab *As. Boccus*, Obediens, tractabilis, hoc à verbo *Bugan* flextere, q. d. flexibilis: quod eo confirmatur, quod apud Chaucerum *Buxumness* exponitur *lowliness*, *Skinner*.

A Bud: a weaned calf of the first year, *Suff.* because the horns are then in the bud.

Bullimong: Oates, Pease, and Vetches mixed, *Ess.*

C.

A **C** Addow: a Jack-daw, *Norfs.* in Corn-
wal they call the *Guilliam* a Kiddaw.

Carpet-way: i. e. Green-way.

A *Carre*: a wood of alder or other trees
in a moist boggy place.

Catch-land: Land which is not certainly
known to what Parish it belongeth; and the
Minister that first gets the tithes of it enjoys it
for that year, *Norfs.*

A *Chavish*: a chatting or prating noise
among a great many, *Suff.*

A *Chizzell*: bran; a Teut. *Kiesell*, Si-
liqua, Gluma. *Suff. Kent.*

The *Church-litten*: the Church-yard:
Suff. Wilt. fort. ab *As. Ladan*, Teut. *Leyten*;
ducere, q. d. via ducens ad templum, *Skinner*.

A *Chuck*: a great *Chip*, *Suff.* in other
Countrys they call it a *chunk*.

Cledgy: i. e. stiff. *Kent.*

Clever: Neat, smooth, cleanly wrought;
dextrous, a *Fr. G. Leger*, *cleaverly*, q. d.
Legerly, *Skinner*.

A *Cobweb morning*: i. e. a *Misty morn-
ing*, *Norfs.*

A *Combe*: *Devon. Corn.* ab *As. Comb*, *Comp.* à *C. Br.* eoque antiquo Gallico *Kum*, *Cwm*, unde defluxit Gallicum recens *Combe*, *Vallis* utrinque collibus obsita, *Skinner*.

A *Coomb* or *Coumb* of *Corn*: Half a *Quarter*, à *Fr. G. Comble* utr. à *Lat. Cumulus*.

A *Cob-iron*: an *Andiron*, *Es.*

To *Cope*: *i. e.* To chop or exchange, used by the *Coasters* of *Norfol. Suffol. &c.*

A *Coffet lambe* or *colt*, &c. *i. e.* à *cade lamb*, a *lamb* or *colt* brought up by the hand, *Norfol. Suff.*

A *Cottrel*; *Cornw. Devonsh.* a *trammel* to hang the *Pot* on over the fire.

A *Cove*: a little harbour for boats, *West Countrey*.

To *Coure*: to ruck down, ut mulieres solent ad mingendum, ab. It *Covare*: *Fr. G. Couver*, incubare, hoc à *Lat. cubare*.

A *Cowl*: a *Tub*, *Es.*

Crank: *Brisk, merry, jocund*, *Es.* *Sanus, integer*: Sunt qui derivant à *Belg. & Teut. Krank*, quod prorsus contrarium sc. agrum significat. Ab istis autem antiphrasibus totus abhorreo. Mallem igitur deducere ab *Un* vel *Onkrank*, non *ager*, omitta per injuriam

juriam temporis initiali syllabâ; Skinner.

Crap: Darnel, *Suß.* in *Worcestershire* and other Countreys they call Buck-wheat *Crap*.

A *Crock*: a Earthen pot to put butter or the like in, ab *As. Crocca*, *Teut. Krug*, *Belg. Krogh, Kroegh*, *C. Br. Crochan*, *Dan. Kruck*, *Olla fictilis*, *vas fictile*, *Urceus*, *Skinner*.

To *Crock*: *Eß.* to black one with soot or black of a pot or kettle or chimney-stock, this black or soot is also substantively called, *Crock*.

Crones: old Ewes.

A *Cratch* or *Critch*: a Rack. *ni fallor* à *Lat. Cratica, Craticula, Crates*.

Crawly mawly: indifferently well, *Norfolk*.

A *Culver*: a Pigeon or Dove, ab *As. Culfer*, *Columba*.

D.

It **D**ares me: it pains or grieves me.
Es. ab *As.* *Dare*, signifying hurt,
 harm, loss.

A *Dilling*: a Darling or best-beloved
 child.

A *Dibble*: an instrument to make holes
 in the ground with for setting beans, pease or
 the like.

Dish-meat: Spoon-meat. *Kent.*

To *Ding*: to sling, *Es.* in the North it
 signifies to beate.

A *Dodman*: a shell-snail or Hodmandod
Narf.

A *Doke*: a deep Dint or furrow, *Es.*
Suff.

A *Doel*: a long narrow green in a plowed
 field with plowed Land on each side it: a
 broad balk. forte à *Dale*, a valley because
 when the standing corn growes on both sides
 it, it appears like a valley.

E.

Ellinge: Solitary, lonely, melancholy, farre from neighbours: *q.* elongatus. *Suff.* a Gallico *Esloigner*. Ellende in the Ancient Saxon signifies procul, farre off, farre from.

Ernsful: i. e. Lamentable.

Ersh: The same that *Edish*, the stubble after the corn is cut, *Suff.* *Edisc* is an old Saxon word signifying sometimes *Roughings*, *Aftermathes*.

F.

Fairy-sparks or Shel-fire: *Kent.* often seen on clothes in the night.

Feabes or *Feaberries*: Goose-berries *Suff.* *Thebes* in *Norff.*

Fenny: i. e. Mouldy: Fenny cheese mouldy cheese, *Kent.* ab *As.* *Fennig*, mucidus.

Fimble Hemp: Early ripe Hemp.

Flags: The Surface of the earth which they pare off to burn: the upper turfe, *Norff.*

Foison: or *Fizon*: The natural juice or moisture of the Grass or other herbs. The heart and strength of it, *Suff.* a Gallico *Foisonner*: abundare, vel forte, a Teut. *Feist*, pinguis.

Footing time, *Norff.* is the same with up-setting time in *Yorksh.* when the Puerpera gets up.

A *Fastal*: forte. *Forestal*: A way leading from the high way to a great House, *Suf.*

A *Frower*: an Edge-tool used in cleaving lath.

To *Trase*: to break, *Norff.* it is likely from the Latine word frangere.

Frobly mobly: indifferently well.

G.

To **G**aster: to scare or affright Indenly. *Gastred*, *Perterrefactus*: ab *As.* *Gast*, *Spiritus*, *Umbra*, *Spectrum*, q. d. *Spectri alicujus visu territus*, vel q. d. *Gastrid* vel *ridden*, i. e. a *spectro aliquo* vel *Ephialte*

Ephialte invasus & quasi inequitatus, *Skin-
ner*. It is a word of common use in *Es-
sex*.

A *Gattle head*: *Cambr.* a forgetful per-
son: ab *As. Ofer-geotol* obliviosus, imme-
mor.

Geazon: Scarce, hard to come by,
Essex.

A *Gill*: a Rivulet, a beck, *Sussex*.

A *Goffe*: a Mow of Hay or Corn. *Es-
sex*.

Gods good: Yeast, Barm. *Kent, Norf.
Suff.*

To *Goyfter*: to be frolick and ramp, to
laugh aloud, *Sussex*.

Gowts, Somersets. Canales, cloacæ, seu
sentinæ subterraneæ, p. oculi dubio à *Fr. G.*
Gouttes, guttæ, & inde verb. *Es-gouter*, gut-
tarim transfluere. Omnia manifeste à *Lat.*
Gutta, *Skinner*.

A *Graston*: an Ersh or Eddish. *Sussex*.
stubble, Kent.

H.

A **H** *Agefter*: a Magpie, *Kent.*

A **H** *Hale*: *Suff. i. e.* a trammel in the *Essex* dialect, v. *Tramel*.

A **H** *Haw*: *Kent.* a close: ab *As. Haga* seu *Hag*, *Agellulus* seu *Cors* juxta domum, hoc ab *As. Hegian* sepire.

To **H** *Heal*: to Cover, *Suff.* as to heal the fire, to heal a house: to heal a person in bed, *i. e.* to cover them, ab *As. Helan*, to hide, cover or heal, hence in the West he that covers a House with slates is called a *Healer* or *Hellier*.

H *Haulm* or *Helm*: stubble gathered after the corn is innd: ab *As. Healm, Hielm*, *Stipula*, *Culmus*. Omnia à Lat. *Calamus* vel *culmus*.

H *Hogs*; Young sheep, *Northamptonshire*.

H *Hoddy*: Well pleasant, in good tune or humour.

A **H** *How*: pronounced as mow and throw a narrow iron rake without teeth, to cleanse Gardens from weeds, *Rastrum Gallicum*.

A **H** *Hornicle*: a Hornet, *Suff. Dial.*

To *Hotagoe*: to move nimbly, Spoken of the tongue, *Sus.* You hotagoe your tongue.

A *Holt*: a Wood, an *Ancient Saxon* word.

Hover ground: i. e. light ground.

I.

THe Door stands a *jarre*: i. e. The Door stands half open, *Norf.*

A *Jugglemeare*: a Quagmire, *Devonshire.*

An *Ice-bone*: i. e. a Rump of Beef, *Norf.*

K.

KEdge; Brisk, Budge, Lively. *Susfolk.*

A *Keeve*: *Devon.* a Fat wherein they work their beer up before they tun it.

Kelter or *Kilter*; Frame, order, Proculdubio (*inquit Skinnerus*) à Dan. *Opkilter succingo, Kilter, cingo; vel forte à voce cul-*

surra. Non absurde etiam deslekti posset a
Teut. *Kulter*, torcular, *Skinnerm* quem ad-
lis.

The *Kerfe*; the furrow made by the saw,
Sus.

A *Kerle* of veal, mutton, &c. a Loim of
those meats. *Devon.*

Knolles; Turneps, *Kent.*

L.

A **L**awn in a Park: Plain untilled
ground.

A *Leap* or *Lib*; *Sus.* Half a bushel;
in Essex a Seed-Leap or Lib is a vessel or
basket to carry corn in, on the arm to sow.
ab As. *Sad-leap*, a Seed-basket.

To *Lease* and *Leasing*; to glean and glean-
ing, spoken of corn, *Sus.* *Kent.*

Lee or *Lew*: Calm, under the wind.
Sus.

A *Lift*: i. e. a Stile that may be opened
like a gate, *Norw.*

Litten: v. Church-litten. *Lit-rann* Sax-
onice cœmeterium.

Lizen'd corn q. Lessened, i. e. lank or
shrank corn, *Sus.*

2 *Lourdy*,

2. *Laurdy*, Sluggish, *Suff.* From the French *Lourd*, *lucors*, *ignavus*, *Lourdant*, *Lourdin* *Bardus*.

3. *Long* it hither: Reach it hither, *Suffolk*.

A *Lymbett*: a green balk to divide lands.

M.

A *M* *Ad*, an Earth worm, *Eff.* from the High Dutch *Maden*.

Mazzards: Black Cherries. *West Countrey*.

A *Meag* or *Meak*, a Pease-hook, *Eff.*

Mere: i. e. *Lynchet*.

Misagast: Mistaken, misgiven, *Suff.*

Mittens: Gloves made of linnen or woollen, whether knit or stitched: sometimes also they call so gloves made of leather without fingers.

A *Mixon*; Dung laid on a heap or bed to rot and ripen, *Suff. Kent.* I find that this word is of general use all over *England*. ab *As*. *Mixen*, *Sterquilinium*: utr. d. *Moox*, *simus*: hoc forte a *misceo* & *miscela*: quia est *miscela* omnium alimentorum.

A *Modher* or *Modder*, *Moethber*, a girl or young wench: used all over the Eastern part of England, v. g. *Essex*, *Suff.* *Wor.* *Cambr.* From the ancient *Danish* word *Moer*, quomodo (saith Sir. *H. Spelman* in *Glossario*) a *Danic* oriundi *Norfolcienses* puellam hodie vocant, quod interea rident Angli ceteri, vocis nescientes probitatem. Cupio patrio meo suffragari idiomati. Intelligendum igitur est *Norfolciam* hanc nostram (quæ inter alios aliquot *Angliæ* Comitatus in *Danorum* transytditionem, *An. Dom.* 876) *Danis* maxime habitatam fuisse, eorumque legibus, lingua atque moribus imbutum claras illi virgines & puellas (ut *Arctoæ* gentes alix) *Moer* appellabant. Inde quæ canendo heroum laudes & poemata palmam retulere (teste *Olao Wormio*) *Scaldmoer* i. e. *Virgines cantatrices* quæ in prælys gloriam ex fortitudine sunt adeptæ *Sciold Moer* hoc est *Scutiferas* virgines nuncupârunt. Eodem nomine ipsa, *Amazones*. &c. En quantum in spreta jam voce antiquæ gloriæ. Sed corrumpi hanc fateor vulgari labio, quod *Mother* matrem significans etiam pro *Moer* b. e. puella pronunciat.

Mockson up to the buckson, *Deven.* Dirty up to the Knuckles.

The *Makes* of a net; the *Mashes* or *Meishes*, *Suff.*

N.

Nail of beef, v. g. *Suff.* i. e. the weight of eight pound.

Newing : yeast or barm. *Eff.*

Near now : just now, not long since *Norf.*

To *Not* : and *notted* : i. e. polled, thorn.

Essex. ab *As.* *Hnot*, ejusdem significati.

O.

Old land : ground that hath layn untilled along time and is new plowed up. *Suff.*

Olet : Fewel : q. d. *Ellet*, ab *As.* *Alan*, *Onalan*, accendere, Dan. *Eld.* Ignis.

Oost or *East* : the same that *Kiln* or *Kill*, *Somersetshire*, and elsewhere in the West.

Orewood : Quædam *Algæ* species quæ *Cornubiæ* agros merificè fecundat, sic dicta fortè, quod ut *Aurum* incolas locupletet et, & auro emi meretur. Est autem vox *Cornubiæ* ferè propria. *Sea-wrack*, so called in *Cornwal*, where they manure their land with it.

Ope lande: Ground plowed up everyyear;
ground that is loose or open, *Suff.*

P.

A **P** *Addock*: a Frog. *Eff.* Minshew de-
flectit à Belg. *Padde* Bufo. A *Pad-*
dock or *Puddock* is also a little Park or enclo-
sure.

Pease-bolt: i. e. Pease-straw, *Eff.*

Pipperidges: Barberries, *Eff. Suff.*

To *Ply*, spoken of a pot, kettle or other vessel
full of liquor, i. e. to boil: playing hot; boyl-
in *Norfolk* they pronounce it *plaw*.

A *Pond*: a Boil or Ulcer, *Suff.*

Puckets: nests of Caterpillars, *Suff.*

Q.

Q *Quorred*: *Suff.* Cloyed, glutted.

Rash:
rash is the name of a disease
which is called in
the north
rash is the name of a disease
which is called in
the north

R.

Rathe : early, *Suff.* as Rathe in the morning. i.e. early in the morning. Rath-ripe fruit, i.e. early fruit, fructus præcoces, ab As. Radh, Radhe, cito.

A Riddle : An oblong sort of sieve to separate the seed from the corn: ab As *Hreddel*, cribrum; hoc a *Hreddan*, liberare, quia sc. cribrandopartes puriores a crassioribus liberentur.

A Ripper : a *Pedder*, Dorset or Badger, *Suff.*

To Rue : to sift *Devonsh.*

S.

Say of it : i.e. tast of it, *Suff.* say for *Assay* per Aphæresin, Assay from the French *essayer*, and the Italian *assaggiare*, to try, or prove, or attempt; all from the Latine word *sapio*, which signifies also to taste.

A Seame of corn of any sort: a Quarter, 8 bushels, *Ess.* ab As. *seam*; a load, a burthen, a Horse-load, it seems also to have signified the

The quantity of eight bussels, being often taken in that sense in Matth. Paris. *Somner*.

A *Seam* of wood: an Horse-load, *Suff.* ejusdem originis.

Seel or *seal*; time or season. It is a fair *feel* for you to come at, i. e. a fair season or time; spoken ironically to them that come late, *Eff.* ab *As Sal.* time. What *Seel* of day? What time of day.

To go *Sew*: i. e. to go dry, *Suff.* spoken of a cow.

A *Shaw*: a wood that encompasses a close, *Suff.* ab *As. scuma* umbra, a shadow.

A *Shawle*: a shovel to winnow withall, *Suff.* videtur contractum à shovel.

A *Sheat*: a young Hog, *Suff.* in *Essex* they call it a *shore*, both from shoot.

Shie or *shy*, apt to startle and flee from you, or that keeps off and will not come near. It. *Schiso*, a Belg. *schouwen*, *schuwen*, Teut. *schewen*, vitare, *Skinner*.

Sheld: Flecked: party-coloured, *Suff.* inde *Sheldrake* & *sheld fowle*, *Suff.*

To *Shimper*: to shimmer or shine, *Suff.* Dial.

To *Shun*: to shove, *Suff.* Dial.

Sibberidge: or *sibbered*: the Banes of Matrimony, *Suff.* ab *As. syb*, *sybbe*, Kinred, alliance, affinity.

A *Shuck*: an husk or shell; as Bean-shucks, Bean-shells, per Anagramatissimum *Husk* forte.

Sixzing: yeast or barm, *Suff.* from the sound Beer or Ale make in working,

Sidy: furly, moody, *Suff.*

Sile: filth.

Simpson: Groundsell, senecio, *Eff. Suff.*

Skaddle: *scabie*, Ravenous, mischievous, *Suff.* ab *As. skade*, harm, hurt, damage, mischief; or *scadan*, *lædere*, nocere.

Skrow: furly, dogged, used most adverbially, as to look throw, i. e. to look sowlly, *Suff.*

Skeeling: an Isle or bay of a barn, *Suffs.*

To *Skid* a wheel: *Rotam sufflaminare*, with an iron hook fastned to the Axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill, *Kent.*

A *Slappel*: a piece, part, or portion, *Suff.*

A *Snagge*: a snail, *Suffs. Dial.*

A *Snuric*: a Pose or Cold in the head, *Coryza*, *Suff.*

To *Summerland* a ground; to lay it fallow a year, *Suff.*

Soller or *solar*, an upper Chamber or loft, a *Latino solarium*.

To *Squat*: to bruise or make flat by letting fall: active, *Suff.*

The *Steele* of any thing, i. e. manebrium the Handle, or Pediculus, the footstalk: a Belg. steel, stele. Teut. stiel Petiolus.

A *Seen* or *spene* is a cows pappe, Kent. ab *As. Spana*, mamma, ubera.

A *Stew*: a pool to preserve fish for the table to be drawn and filled again at pleasure.

A *Stoofy* house, i. e. a clutter'd dirty house, *Suff.*

A *Strand*: one of the twists of a line, be it of horse-hair or ought else, *Suff.*

A *Stround*: a little while, *Suff.* q. a stand.

The *Strig*: the footstalk of any fruit; Petiolus, *Suff.*

Stamwood: the roots of trees stubbed up, *Suff.*

A *Stuckling*: an apple-pasty, *Suff.*

Stusnet: a posnet or skillet, *Suff.*

A *Stull*: a luncheon, a great piece of bread, cheese or other Victuals, *Efs.*

A *Stus*: a Gnat: *Somerfet*, ab *As. stus*, *Culex*.

Stover: Fodder for cattel, as hay, straw or the like, *Efs.* from the French *estover* fovere, according to *Cowel*. *Spelman* reduces it from the French *estoffe* materia, & *estoffer*, necessaria suppeditare.

To *Sweale*: to singe or burn, *Suff.* a *sweal'd* pig, a *singed* pig: ab *As. swalan*, to kindle,

kindle, to set on fire or burn.

To *Sworle*: to snarle as a dog doth *Suss.*

T.

A **T** *Aggs*: a sheep of the first year
Suss.

Temse-bread, i. e. sifted bread.

Very Tarky; very dark, *Suff.*

A *Theave*: an Ewe of the first year, *Efs.*

Tiching: *Devon. Cornw.* setting up
curves that so they may be dryed by the Sun
and fit to burn upon land.

To *Tine* or tin a candle; to light it: ab
As. Tynam, accendere; hinc *Tinder*.

A *Tuuet* or *Tafet*: Half a bushel: *Kent.*
a nostro *Two*, *As. Tu, Duo*, & *Fat* mensu-
ram unius pecci signante, a peck.

A *Tramuel*: an iron instrument hanging
in the chimney, whereon to hang pots or
kettles over the fire, *Efs.*

Tremas or *Truess*: Pattens for Women,
Suff.

A *Trip* of sheep, i. e. a few sheep,
Norf.

A *Trug*: a tray for milk or the like, *Suss.*
Dial.

To

To *Trull*: to trundle; per contractionem,
Suff.

V.

To *V* *Ang*: to answer for at the font as
 Godfather. He *v*angd to me at the
Vant, *Somerset*. in Baptisterio pro me susce-
 pit: ab *As.* *Fengan*, to receive, also to un-
 dertake, verso *f* in *v* pro more loci.

Velling: Plowing up the turf or upper
 surface of the ground, to lay on heaps to burn.
West-countrey.

A Voor: a furrow, *Suff.*

A Vallow: a Fallow, *Suff.* Generally in
 the West-Country they use *v*, instead of *f*,
 and *z*, instead of *s*.

Vristb: Ectherings or windings of
 hedges, teneri rami *Coryli*, quibus inflexis
 sepes colligant & stabiliunt: ab *As.* *Wrydhan*,
 torquere, distorquere, contratorquere:
Wridha, lorum, *Wridelf*, Fascia, quia lci. hi
 rami contorti instar lori & Fasciae sepes col-
 ligant, *Skinner.*

Warrles

IV.

VV *Attles* : made of split wood in fashion of gates, wherein they use to fold sheep, as elsewhere in hurples, *Suss.* at *As. watelat*, crates, hurdles.

A *Wem* : a small fault, hole, decay or blemish, especially in cloth, *Efs.* ab *As. wem*, a blot, spot or blemish.

A *Were* or *wair* : a pond or pool of water, ab *As. war* a fish-pond, a place or engine for catching and keeping of fish.

A *Whapple* way, i. e. where a cart and horses cannot pass, but horses only.

A *Wheden* : a simple person, *west.*

Whicker for *whacker* : or *quittes* for *quar-tee*; i. e. *Quid pro quo*, *Kent.*

A *Whistle* : a doubled blanket, which Women wear over their shoulders in the West Country, as else where short cloaks, ab *As. Hwitel*, *Sagum*, *Saga*, *lana*, a kind of garment, a cassock, an Irish mantle, &c. v. *Somner.*

Widows bench : a share of the Husbands Estate which Widows in *Sussex* enjoy beside their joynitures.

To *Wimme* : *Suss. Dial.*

Woodmell: A hairy course stuff made of Island wool, and brought thence by our Seamen to *Norſ. Suff. &c.*

Woodcock ſoil, Ground that hath a ſoil under the turf that looks of a Woodcock colour and is not good.

Y *Are*: nimble, ſprightly, ſmart, *Suſſolk.*

A *Taſſen* or *Teeſen*: in *Esſex* ſignifies as much as can be taken up in both hands joy n'd together. *Gouldman* renders it *vola ſeu manipulus*, *forte* an a *noſtro*. *Craſping*, *eliſa*, *propter euphoniā* *litera* *canina* *r*, and *g*, in *y* *faciliſſima* *ſanc* & *vulgaſiſſima* *noſtra* *lingua* *mutatione* *tranſeunte*: *q. d.* *quantum* *quis* *vola* *comprehendere* *poſeſt*, *Skinnet.*

In *Suſſex* for haſp, claſp, waſp, they pronounce haſple, claſple, waſple, &c. for peck, nick, for throat throite, for choak, chock. *Sei'n* down, *lei'n* ſtand, come again and *ſei'n* anon. *C*'have cat ſo much *c*'ham quit a quor, *Devon. i. e.* I can eat no more, I have eat ſo much that I am cloyed.

A CATALOGUE: OF ENGLISH BIRDS

As well such as constantly abide
and breed in *England*, as those that
come and go at certain Seasons.

Rapacious Diurnal Birds.

Aquila: The Eagle; What sort I
cannot certainly determine. But
that there have been several seen, and
some bred in *England* I am well
assured. Particularly *Anno* 1668. in the
Woodlands near *Derwent* in the Peak of
Derbyshire was found an Eagles nest, made
of great sticks resting the one end upon the
ledge of a Rock, the other upon two Birch
trees; above the sticks was a layer of rushes
upon

upon the Rushes a layer of Heath, and upon the Heath Rushes again; upon which lay one young one and an addle Egge, and by them a lamb and a hare, and three heath-poults. The nest was about two yards square, and had no hollow in it: The young Eagle was as black as a Hobby, of the shape of a Gof-hawk, of almost the weight of a Goose, feathered down to the foot, and having a ring of white about the tail, an *Pygargus* Aldr. and it is said that there are Eagles build yearly on the Rocks of *Snowdon* in *Carnarvanshire* in *Wales*.

The *Sparrow-hawk*: *Accipiter fringillarius*, *Recentioribus*, *Nisus*.

The *Bald Buzzard*: *Balbusardus Anglorum*, *Haliaetus*, *Aldrov*.

The *common Buzzard*: *Buteo*, *Triorches*.

The *Honey-Buzzard*: *Buteo apivorus*.

The *Ringtail*: *Pygargus*: the cock of this kind is called the *Hen harrow*.

The *Kite* or *Glead*: *Milvus*.

Milvus zuginosus: *Aldrov*. I know no any English name of this Bird.

The *Hobby*: *Subbuteo*.

The *Kestrell* or *Stannel*; in some places the *Windover*. *Tinnunculus* seu *Cenchrus* *Aldrov*.

The great *Butcher-bird* called in the Peak

of Derbyshire Warrangle.: *Lanius cinereus* major.

The lesser *Butcher-bird*, called in Yorkshire. *Flusker* *Lanius tertius* Aldrov. Turner calls this Bird the *Shrike*.

The *Cuckoo*: *Cuculus*.

Rapacious nocturnal Birds.

The *Horn-Owl*: *Otus* sive *Noctua aurita*.

The common gray or *Tow-Owl*. *Strix* Aldrov.

The common *Barn-Owl*, or *White Owl*: *Aluco minor* Aldrov.

The *Churn-owl*, *Fern Owl* or *Goat sucker*, *Caprimulgus*.

The Crow-kind or Semirapacious Birds.

The *Raven*: *Corvus*.

The common *Crow*: *Cornix*.

The *Rook*: *Cornix frugilega*.

The *Royston Crow*: *Cornix cinerea frugilega*.

The *Jacdaw*: *Monedula* five *Lupus* *Al-*
drov.

The *Maggie* or *Pianer*: *Pica* *varia* *cau-*
data.

The *Cornish Chough*: *Coracias*, *Pyrrho-*
corax,

The *Jay*: *Pica* *glandaria.*

The *Woodpecker-kind.*

The green *Woodpecker* or *Woodspite*: call-
ed by some *Heyhoe*. *Picus* *viridis,*

The greater spotted *Wood-pecker* or *Hick-*
wall; *Picus* *varius* *major,*

The lesser spotted *Wood-pecker* or *Witwal*;
Picus *varius* *minor,*

The *Wryneck*: *Jynx* five *Torquilla,*

The *Nut hatch*: *Picus* *cinereus,*

The *Creeper* or *Ox-eye Creeper*. *Cer-*
thia.

The *Poultry kind.* Genus *gal-* *linaceum*

The common *Goose* and *Hen*: *Gallus* *gal-*
linaceus & *Gallina*

The *Pheasant*: *Phasianus.*

The

The common Partridge: *Perdix cinerea*.

The Quail: *Coturnix*.

The common Heath cock, Black game or Grouse; *Tetrao five Urogallus minor*.

The Redgame: *Grygallus minor*, an Longolii *Gallina Berula?* Aldrov.

The Bustard: *Otis*, *Tarda avis* Aldrov.

The Pigeon-kind.

The common Pigeon or house-Dove: *Columba domestica*, seu vulgaris.

The Turtle-Dove: *Turtur*.

The Ring-Dove or Queest: *Palumbus torquatus*.

The Stock-dove or Wood-pigeon: *Oenas* five *Vinago*.

The Thrush-kind.

The Mistle-bird or Shrike; *Turdus viscivorus major*.

The Mavis, Song-thrush or Throstle; *Turdus viscivorus minor*.

These two are
Birds of pas-
sage, that were
never known
to breed in
England.

The Fieldfare: *Turdus phaeo-*
ris.
The Redwing or Swine-pipe:
Turdus iliacus.

The black-bird; *Merula vulgaris*.

The Ring Ouzell; *Merula torquata*,

The Water-ouzell: *Merula aquatica*,

The Stare or Sterling: *Sturnus*.

Small Birds with slender Bills.

The common Lark; *Alauda vulgaris*.

The Wood-lark,

The Tit-lark: *Alauda pratensis*.

The common House-swallow; *Hirundo domestica*.

The Martin: *Hirundo agrestis* sive *rustica* Plin.

The black Martin or Swift; *Hirundo apus*.

The Land-martin or Shore-bird: *Hirundo riparia*.

The Hedge-sparrow: *Curruca Eliotæ*.

Pettichaps: *Ficedula Septima* Aldrov.

Moucherolle: *Bellonii* forte. These two
Birds have not any English names generally
known; neither can I certainly say that they
are described.

The

The Redstart: *Ruticilla*.

The Robin-red-breast or Ruddock: *Rubecula*.

The Nightringale: *Luscinia*, *Philomela*, *Atricapilla*: *Aldrov.*

The Fallow-smith or Wheat-ear; or White-tail; *Oenanthe* live *Vitiflora* *Aldrov.*

Oenanthe alia, duabus maculis albis in singulis alis insignita.

The Stone-smith or Stone-chatter; an *Muscicapa* *tertia* *Aldrov*?

The Goldfinch. Germanis dicta. *avicula*, quamvis cum *Fringilis* nihil habeat commune, in the mountains of the Peak of *Derbyshire*.

The White-throat: an *Spipola* *prima* *Aldrov*?

The White Water-wagtail: *Motacilla* *alba*.

The Yellow Water-wagtail: *Motacilla* *flava*.

The copped Wren: *Regulus cristatus*, *Regulus* non *cristatus* *Aldrov.* an *Asilus*, an *Luteola* *Turneri*?

The Wren: *Passer troglodytes*.

The great Titmouse: *Parus major*, seu *Fringillago*.

The black-headed Titmouse: *Parus ater*, *Gesn.*

The Marsh Titmouse: *Parus palustris*.

The blew Titmouse: *Parus extraneus*.

The long-tail'd Titmouse: *Parus caudatus*.

Small Birds with thick and short Bills.

The Haw-finch. *Coccothraustes*.

The Green-finch: *Chloris*.

The Bull-finch, Alpe or Nope: *Rubecilla* seu *Pyrrhula* Aldrov.

The Shell-apple or Cross-bill: *Loxia*.

The House-sparrow: *Passer domesticus*.

The Chaffe-finch: *Fringilla*.

The Bramble or brambling; or Mountain-finch: *Fringilla montana*.

The Gold-finch: *Carduelis*, *Acanthis*.

The common Linnet: *Linaria vulgaris*.

The greater red-headed Linnet; *Linaria rubra* major.

The lesser red-headed Linnet: *Linaria rubra* minor.

The Siskin: *Spinus* five *Ligurinus*.

Birds having a hard protuberancy in the upper chap.

The Bunting: *Emberiza alba*, *Gesn.*

The Yellow-hammer, or amber: *Emberiza flava*, *Gesn.*

The Reed-sparrow: *Passer arundinaceus*.

Water

VVater Fovvl:

Such as have their toes divided,
and that only wade in the Water,
or frequent watry places.

The Greater kind.

The Crane: Grus.

The common Heron or Heron-shaw: Ardea
cinerea major.

The Bittern: Ardea stellaris.

The middle and lesser kinds.

Such as have slender and very long bills:

The Woodcock: Scolopax.

The Snipe: Gallinago minor.

The Gid or Jack-snipe: Gallinago mi-
nima.

The

*The Godwit or Stone-plover: an Fedo
Gefn.*

*The Stone-Curlew: These Birds are like
one to the other, and have bills longer then
the Woodcock.*

The Curlew: Arquata, Numenius.

The Sea-pie: Hæmatopus Bellonii.

*The Redshank: Such as have slender bills
of a middle length. An Callidrys Bellonii?
Gallinula erythropus major, Gefn.*

-----*Tringa major.*

Sand-piper: Tringa minor.

The Knot: Canuti avis; Cinclus Bellonii.

*The Ruffe and Reeve: Avis pugnax Al-
drov.*

*The Sanderling or Curwill: so called a-
bout Pensans, it is a bout the bigness of the
lesser Tringa or Sand-piper, and wants the
back claw, by which note it may easily be
known from all others of its kind.*

The Saint.

To these I may add (though he hath very
short legs, and wades nor.)

The King-fisher, Ispida.

*The King-fisher: Gallinula minor.
The King-fisher: Gallinula minor.
The King-fisher: Gallinula minor.
Such*

Such as have short Bills.

The Lapwing: *Capella* five *Vanellus*.

The Green-plover: *Pluvialis viridi*.

The Grey-plover: *Pluvialis cinerea*.

The Sea-Lark: *Charadrius* five *Hiaticula*: This also wants the back claw.

The Turn-stone: an *Cinclus Turneri*.
This bird we observed on the coast of *Cornwall*: it is lesser then a Plover, and somewhat bigger then a Black-bird.

**Of such as Swim in the
WATER.**

**Such whose toes are divided, which I
may call Fin-toed.**

Colymbus christians: The crested Diver.

The Didapper or Dob-chick: *Colymbus minor*.

The common Water-hen or More-hen:
Gallinula chloropus.

The Velvet Runner: *Gallinula Serica*.

The

The Coot : Fulica Mr. Johnson of Brighthelm near Croya bridge York-sh. shew'd me a bird of the Coot kind. It doth not much bigger than a Black-bird.

Whole or Web-footed.

Such as have all four toes webbed together.

The Soland-Goose : Anser Bassanus.

The Cormorant : Corvus aquaticus.

The Shagge : Graculus palmipes.

Such as want the Back-toe.

The Pope, called in some places Puffins : Abas Archicaetes.

The Raser-bill : Auk or Murre : Alca Hoieri & Womii.

The Guilliam, Guillem or Kiddaw : Lomwia insulae.

The Diver, or Duck-bill : Colymbus.

The Grebe : Colymbus.

The Loon : Colymbus.

The Murre : Colymbus.

Such as have slender bills sharp-pointed,

The greatest Diver: Colymbus maximus, an Lum?

The Herring-gull or greatest ash-coloured Mew: Larus cinereus maximus.

The lesser ash-coloured Sea-cobor Mew: Larus cinereus minor.

The great Gray Gull: an Wagel Cornubiensium?

Of this Bird the Cornish men about *Pensans* report, that he pursues and strikes at the small Gull so long, till out of fear it mutes, The Wagell presently follows and greedily devours the excrement, catching it sometimes before it be fallen to the water. This several Seamen affirmed themselves to have oftentimes seen.

The great black and white Gull: Larus maximus ex albo & nigro varius.

The Gannet, An Catarractes. We saw about *St. Ives* in *Cornwall* many of these birds flying. It hath long wings, and a long neck, and flyeth strongly, it prys upon *Pilchards*, the *Seoles* whereof great numbers of this fowl constantly frequent and pursue.

It

It casts it self down with great violence upon its prey, insomuch that they say one way to catch it is by fastning a Pilchard to a deal board a little under water, upon which it will precipitate it self with such vehemency, that it will dash out its own brains against the board.

The Cuddy moddy or lesser grey Gull: an
Larus major Aldrov?

The Pewit or Sea-crow: Larus albus minor.

The Tarrock: Cornub: Larus cinereus Bellonii.

The Sea-swallow: Hirundo marina.

The small black Cull: Larus niger, vel Larus piscator.

The Puffin or Curviers: Puffinus Anglorum.

This bird builds on a little Island called the calf of *Man* at the South end of the Isle of *Man*, and also upon the *Silly* Islands, but is nothing such a thing as is described in *Aldrovandus*: for that is feather'd and can fly swiftly.

Avosetta Italorum: Recurvirostra.

such as have toothed-bills.

The Gossander or Bergander: Merganser Aldr.

English Birds.

95

The lesser tooth-bill'd Diver: *Mergus cinereus fuscus*.

Albellus alster Aldrov. *Mergus glacialis* Gesneri.

This hath no English name known to me, unless it be that which Dr. Merret in his *Pinnax* calls by the name of *Nun*: The Germans call it the *White Nun*. The cock and hen in this and the *Gossander* differ so much in colour, that Authors have made four distinct species of them.

Broad-billed Birds.

The Swan: *Cygnus*.

The Elk, Hooper, or wild Swan: *Cygnus ferus*, this bird is specifically distinct from the tame Swan; as is manifest from that one note alone, that in this the winde-pipe enters into the breast-bone, and is therein reflected, which it doth not in the tame Swan.

The Goose: *Anser*.

The Wild-Goose: *Anser ferus*.

The road-Goose, or small Wild Goose.

The Bernacle: *Bernicla*.

The common Wild Duck: *Boschas major*.

The tame Duck: *Anas domestica*.

The Shell-drake: *Tadorna Belonij*.

The Gadwall or Gray: *Boschas minor*
orquata. H 160

The Sea Pheasant: *Anas caudata.*

The Wigeon: *Pendlope Aldrov.* *Anas*
fulularis.

The Pochard: *Anas fera fusca.* Rothals,
Gesn.

Mergus cirratus minor, Gesn.

Capo rosso Venetis dicta.

The Teal: *Querquedula.*

Quattro occhi Venetis: Clangula.

The Shoveler: *Anas platyrhynchos, sive*
clypeata Germanica Aldr.

The Scoter: *Anas niger.*

Anas nigra aliam speciem nobis ostendit
D. Johnson Eboracensis.

The Cuthbert Duck: *Anas S. Cuthberti,*
building only on the Farn Islands upon the
coast of Northumberland.

A.

CATALOGUE OF FISHES

Taken about *Pensans* and *St. Ives* in *Cornwall* given us by
one of the Ancientest and most
experienced fishermen, the most
whereof we saw during our
stay there.

Of the Cetaceous Kind.

1. **T**HE *Whale*, *Cetus*, *Balæna*: of
what sort he could not tell us.
Vulgus enim non distinguit.

2. The *Porpessè*: *Phocæna*

Rondell.

H 2

These

These Fishes have lungs and breathe like quadrupeds, are also viviparous and give suck to their young.

Of the Cartilaginous kind,
Long.

3. *Blew Sharks*; Glaucus.
4. *White Sharks*.
5. *Topes*; An *Mustelus laevis secundus* seu *Canosa Salviani*?
6. *Picked Dogs*; *Catulus spinax*.
7. *Rough Hounds*; *Mustelus*, an *laevis primus Salviani*?
8. *Morgay*; *Catulus major Salviani*.

Broad or Flat.

9. *Thornback*; *Raia clavata*.
10. *Flair or Ray*; *Raia laevis*.
11. *Monk-fish*: which either is or ought to be called *Skate*, if we follow the Etymology of the word; *Squatina*. The Italians call it *Pesce Angelo*, The Angel-Fish.

12. The

12. The *Piper*, *Rho-squatina Rondel*.
I am not ignorant that the Cornish men call
another Fish, viz. A sort of *Cuculus* or
Gurnard by the name of *Piper*: wherefore
this Homonymy is to be carefully noted to
avoid confusion.

13. *Pesc mollar*; the Frog-fish, or Sea-
Divel: *Rana piscatrix*.

Spinous or Bony Fishes.

*Flat-Fishes that swim sideways and
lye most part grovelling at the
bottom.*

14. *Holibut* or *Halibut*; the biggest
of all this kind, an *Hippoglossus Ron-
del*?

15. *Turbot Rhombus*. These names of
Turbot and *Halibut* are confounded in several
Countreys. What in the North they call
the *Halibut* in the North they call the *Turbot*;
and the *Turbot* the *Bret*, nay in some parts
of the West of England they call the *Tur-
bot Bret* and the *Halibut Turbot*.

16. *The Plaife*; *Passer maculosus*.

17. *Flukes or Flounders*, called in some places *Buts*, *Passer laevis vulgaris*.

18. The *Dab*: *Passer asper*, seu *squamosus Rondel.*

19. *Lanterns*: *Lug aleth Cornubiensis*.

20. *Quena*: a Fish thinner than a *Plaife*. Of these two last we know nothing but the names, having never seen the Fishes.

21. *Soles*: *Solea*, *Lingulaca*.

Of Fishes that swim upright, which at present we will distinguish into
1 Long and narrow. 2 Broad or deep.

Of long Fishes.

Such as have three fins upon the Ridge of their Backs which I call properly the *Cod-kind*.

22. The Common *Cod-fish*: *Asellus vulgaris*, *Cabilian*.

23. The *Whiring-Pollack*.

24. The *Rawlin-Pollack*.

25. The

25. The *Haddock*: *Asinus Antiquorum*.

26. The *Bib* or *Blinds*.

27. The *Bulcard*.

28. The *Whiting*: *Asellus mollis*.

Of these fishes we saw and described all, save the *Bulcard*: several of them we judge not yet described by any Authour extant in print: indeed the writers of natural History of Animals living far from the Ocean, and so having never had opportunity of seeing these kinds of Fishes, which are proper to the Ocean and not found in the Mediterranean Sea, write very confusedly and obscurely concerning them.

To these may be referred two other Fishes, which have not three fins on the back, because their flesh is like that of the precedent, and they are usually salted and dried in like manner, viz.

29. *Ling*: by some called *Asellus longus*, and by some *Asellus Islandicus*.

30. *Hake*: *Asellus alter*, five *Merlucius*, *Alarv*.

Of the Gurnard kind, having
as it were fingers before the fins on
their Bellies.

31. Gray Gurnard or Snowd: Cucu-
lus.

32. Red Gurnard.

33. Tub-fish or Piper. *Lyra prior Ron-
del.*

Of the Herring-kind.

34. Herrings: *Harengus.*

35. Pilchard: *Harengus minor.* This
Fish, though not so great as the Herring,
yet seemed to us of a more Delicate tast.

36. *Alose*: called in other places *Shads*,
which are of the *Anadromi*, coming up Ri-
vers, commonly taken in the Rivers of
Thames and *Severn*, called in Latine *Clupeæ*
& *Alosæ*. They are the biggest of this
kind, growing to be far greater then a Her-
ring.

Of the Mackrel-kind.

37. *Tunny*, called there Spanish Mackrel, of which we saw a large one taken at *Pensans*.

38. *Scad*; *Trachurus*.

39. *Mackrel*; *Scomber*.

Miscellaneous long Fishes of several Kinds.

40. *Mullet*; *Mugil*.

41. *Basse*.

42. *Old-wives*; which I saw not but by the description made of it I guess to be a kind of *Turdus*.

43. *Wrasse*; another sort of *Turdus*: in *Careys* description of *Cornwall* this is called a *Wroth*.

44. *Sur-Mullet*; *Mullus Antiquorum*.

45. *Cuckow-Fish*; That sort of *Turdus* called by *Salviannus Pavo*.

46. *Girrock*: *Acus major*, called elsewhere *Horn-Fish* and *Needle-Fish*.

47. *Skip-*

47. Skipper; *Acus minor*.
 48. Conger or Sea-Eel: *Congrus*.
 49. Calker; *s. e. Weaver or Wiver*, *Draco*
five Araneus.
 50. Salmon; *Salmo*.
 51. Smelt; *Violacea*.
 52. Sand-Eels or *Launces*; *Ammodytes*
Gesneri, so called because they dig them
 out of the Sand when the Tide is out.
 53. Whistle-Fish; *Mustelus*.
 54. Mulgraneck; *Alauda marina*.
 55. Father-Lasher *Cornubiensibus pueri*
dictus: *Scorpxna Bellony*.
 56. Butter-Fish:
 57. Sea-Adder; These two last are very
 small Fishes, and not described or mentioned
 by any Author I know of.
 58. Rack-Fish; *Gobius marinus*.
 59. A Gid; A scaly Fish lesser then
 Pilchard; this we saw not.
 60. A Gid; A scaly Fish lesser then
 Pilchard; this we saw not.
 61. A Gid; A scaly Fish lesser then
 Pilchard; this we saw not.
 62. A Gid; A scaly Fish lesser then
 Pilchard; this we saw not.
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 Pilchard; this we saw not.
 98. A Gid; A scaly Fish lesser then
 Pilchard; this we saw not.
 99. A Gid; A scaly Fish lesser then
 Pilchard; this we saw not.
 100. A Gid; A scaly Fish lesser then
 Pilchard; this we saw not.

Broad or Deep-Fishes.

- 60. Gilt-Heads; Aurata, Chrysophrys,
- 61. Sea-Bream; Chod; Pagrus Aldrov.
- 62. Dory; Faber piscis.
- 63. Sun-Fish; Mola Saluiani.

Shell-Fish.

Crustaceous.

- 64. Black Crabfish.
- 65. White Crab: Pagurus.
- 66. Scottish Crab:
- 67. Spanish Crab: Tragezawt: Cancer
maias. Besides all these we observed two other
sorts of small Crabs.
- 68. Lobster: Astacus.
- 69. Long Oyster, Sea-gar, Red Crab:
Locusta marina. The name long Oyster is no
doubt a Corruption of Locusta.
- 70. Shrimp, Beeban booban Cornub.
Squilla.

Testaceous.

71. *Cockle*: *Pectunculus*.
 72. *Muscle*: *Mytilus*.
 73. *Oyster*: *Ostrea*.
 74. *Limpet*: *Patella*.
 75. *Shells*: *Echini marini*.
 76. *Wrinkles* or *Periwinkles*: *Cochlea*
marina: Of which there are found several
species.

Fish called in Latine Exanguia
aquatica mollia.

77. *Cuttle Fish*: *Loligo*.
 78. *Call*: *Sepia*.
 79. *Mulgonly*: a sort of *Urtica folia*
 or *Blubber*, round and finely coloured with
 rays on one side, from the center to the cir-
 cumference.
 80. *Star-Fishes* of several sorts, *Stelle*
marina.

On the Rocks near the Lands end they often find the *Phoca* (which they call *Soils*) sleeping. Sometimes they kill them by striking them cross the snout with a pole, otherwhiles they shoot them. Some of these *Soils* (they say) grow to the bigness of a heifer of two years old, and they are of divers Colours. They defend themselves by casting stones backward with their feet upon those that come near them. Being shot dead the male they say sinks down presently to the bottom of the water, but the female flotes or swims: which is not to be credited.

They distinguish between *Soils* and *Sieles*: the *Siele* they affirm to be a Fish and no *Amphibium*, much less then the *soile*, and not taken upon our Coasts.

CATALOGUE

OF
Fresh water Fish found

IN
England.

Anadromi : *Sea fish that come up
Rivers at certain Seasons.*

THe Sturgeon : Sturio ; Acipenser.

The Salmon : Salmo.

The Shad or Alosa : Clupea

Alosa.

The Smelt : Violacea, Eperlanus Ros-
del.

Lacustres

**Lacustres: such as are found only
in Lakes or Meres.**

The *Charre* of *Winander-mere* in *Westmorland*: This I take to be the same with the *Welsh Torgoch*, taken in the lake of *Llanberis* near *Snowdon-hill*, and in other pools in *Carnarvanshire*. The same I saw and described at *Zug* in *Switzerland*, by the name of *Reutell*: which the fisher men, there, said was proper to their lake. Of this fish there are two sorts taken in *Winander-mere*. The greater having a red belly they call the red *Charre*: and the lesser having a white belly, which they call the *Gilt* or *Gelt Charre*.

The *Guiniad*: found in the lake of *Bala* in *Merionethshire* in *Wales*. This is the same with the *Farra* of the lake of *Geneva*, described in *Aldrovandus*, and the *Alberlin* of the lake of *Zurich* in *Switzerland*. It is found also in a lake in *Cumberland* five miles from *Pereth* called *Hals* water: where they call it the *Schellkey*.

Fluviales

Fluviatiles: *River Fishes, and
such as live in standing pools
and ponds of Water.*

Squamosi; *Scaly.*

THe *Trout*; *Trutta*. Of these there are said to be several sorts: as the *Lincoln-shire Shard*, the *Salmon-trout*: The *Bull-trout*: *Grey-trout*, or *Skurf*. But to me these differences are not well known.

The *Samlet*: a small Fish of the trout-kind taken in *Hereford River*.

The *Grayling*: *Thymalus*. I take this to be the same Fish, which in some places of the North they call the *Umber*.

The *Pike*, *Pickrell* or *Jack*: for these are but several names of the same Fish according to its age or bigness, *Lucius*.

The *Carp*: *Cyprinus*. This Fish, though now there is none more common with us, was but lately brought over into *England*. *Leonard Mascall* in his book of *Fishing* saith

saith that himself was the first that brought
in Carps and Pippins.

The *Bream* : *Cyprnius latus*, *Abramis*.

The *Perch* : *Perca*, this Fish at *Hals*
Water before mentioned they called the
Basse.

The *Ruffe* : *Perca aurata*.

The *Tench* : *Tinca*.

The *Barble* : *Barbus*.

The *Chub* or *Chevin* : *Capito*, *Cephalus*
fluv.

The *Dace* or *Dare* : *Leuciscus*.

The *Bleak* or *Bley* : *Alburnus*.

The *Roche* : *Rubellio*.

The *Gudgeon* : *Gobio fluviatilis*.

Fluviatiles læves ; River Fish
without scales.

The *Eel* : *Anguilla*.

The *Eel-pond* or *Burbot* : *Mustela*.

The *Lampern* : *Lampetra minor*.

The *Minnow*, *Minim* or *Pink* : *Varius*
sive Phoxinus lævis.

The *Loche*: *Cobites barbarus*.

The *Stickle-Back* or *Banstickle*: *Pungitius piscis*. Of this there are two kinds: One that hath only three prickles on the ridge of the back: another that hath six or more.

The *Bull-head* or *Millers thumb*: *Gobio capitatus*, *Cottus Rondel*.

FINIS.

THE
Smelting and Refining
OF
SILVER,
AT
The Silver Mills in
CARDIGANSHIRE.

THE Ore beaten into small Pieces is brought from the mine to the Smelting House, and there melted with black and white Coal; i. e. With Charcoale and wood slit into small pieces and dried in a kiln, for that purpose. The reason why they mix black and white Coal is, because _____ black alone makes too vehement

ment a Fire, and the white too gentle, but mixt together they make a just temper of heat. After the fire is made the mine is cast on the coales; and so interchangeably mine and Coales. The mine when melted runs down into the *Sump*, i. e. a round pit of stone covered over with clay within. Thence it is laded out and cast into long square bars with smaller ends fit to lift and carry them by.

These bars they bring to the refining Furnace, which is covered with a thick cap of stone bound about with Iron and moveable, that so they may lift it up, and make the test at the bottome anew (*which they doe every refining*) In the middle of the cap there is a hole in which the barr of metal hangs in Iron slings above the Furnace, that so it may be let down by degrees as it melts off. Besides this they have another hole in the side of the Furnace parallel to the Horizon, and bottomed with Iron. At this hole they thrust in another barr. The test is of an oval Figure, and occupies all the bottome of the Furnace. The fire is put in by the side of the bellows. When the Furnace is come to a true temper of heat, the lead converted into *Litharge* is cast off by the blowing of the bellows; the Silver subsiding into the bottome of the test.

the

The blast blows the lead converted into *Lischarge* off the Silver after the manner that Cream is blown off Milk.

As soon as all the glut of *Lischarge* (for so they call it) is cast off, the Silver in the bottome of the Cuple grows cold, and the same degree of heat will not keep it melted as before. The Cake of Silver after it grows cold springs or rises up into branches.

The test is made of marrow-bones burnt to small pieces, afterward stamped to poulder, and with water tempered into a past. The test is about a foot thick laid in Iron. After the cake of silver is taken out, that part of the test which is discoloured they mingle with the Ore to be melted; the rest they stamp and use again for test.

The *Lischarge* is brought to a reducing Furnace, and there with Charcoale only melted into Lead. The *Lischarge* is cast upon the Charcoale in the bing of the Furnace, and as the Charcoale burns away and the *Lischarge* melts, more Charcoale thrown on and *Lischarge* put upon it as at first smelting.

Another Furnace they have, which they call an *Almond Furnace*, in which they melt the slags or refuse of the *Lisbarte* (not stamped) with Charcoale only.

The slags or cinders of the first smelting they beat small with great stamps lifted up by a wheel moved with water, and falling by their own weight. First they are stamped with dry stamps, then sifted with an Iron sieve in water. That which lies at the bottom of the sieve is returned to the smelting Furnace without more ado. That which swims over the sieve is beaten with wet stamp.

That which passeth through the sieve, as also that which after it hath been beaten with the wet stamps passes through a fine grate or strainer of Iron, goeth to the *Buddle*, which is a vessel made like to a shallow tumbrel, standing a little shelving.

Thereon the matter is laid, and water running constantly over it, moved to and fro with an Iron rake or bow, and so the water carries away the earth and dross, the metal remaining behind. That which is thus *Buddled* they *lue* with a thick hair sieve close wrought

wrought in a tub of water, rolling the sieve about and enclining it this way and that way with their hands. The light which swims over the sieve is returned again to the *Buddle*. That which subsides is fit for the smelting Furnace.

They have besides an *Assay-Furnace*, wherewith they try the value of the metal, i. e. what proportion the lead bears to the Silver, cutting a piece off every bar and melting it in a small Cupel. First they weigh the piece cut off, then after the lead is separated the Silver. A tun of metal will yield 10, sometimes 15, and if it be rich 20 l. weight of Silver. All lead oar dig'd in *England* hath a proportion of silver mixt with it, but some so little, that it will not quit cost to refine it.

At the first smelting they mingle several sorts of oare, some richer, some poorer, else they will not melt so kindly.

The Silver made here is exceeding fine and good.

These six mountains in *Cardiganshire* not far distant from each other afford Silver oar,

*Talabont, Geginnon, Comsomalack, Gedarren,
Bromesloid and Cummer.*

At our being there they dig'd only at *Talabont*.

They sink a perpendicular square hole or shaft, the sides whereof they strengthen round from top to bottome with wood that the earth fall not in.

The transverse pieces of wood, they call *Stemples* and upon these catching hold with their Hands and Feet they descend without using any rope. They dig the Oar thus, one holds a little picque or punch of Iron, having a long handle of wood, which they call a *Gad*; another with a great Iron hammer or sledge drives it into the vein.

The vein of metal runs East and West, it riseth North and slopes or dips to the South. There is a white *Fluor* about the vein, which they call *Spar*, and a black which they call *blinds*. This last covers the vein of Oare, and when it appears they are sure to find Oare.

They

They sell the Oare for 3 l. or 4 l. the tun, more or less as it is in goodnes, or as it is more rare or plentiful.

This information and account we had from Major Hill, 1662. Who was then master of the silver mills.

The History of these Silver-works may be seen in Dr. *Fullers Worthies of Wales* General, p. 3.

The smelting of Lead is the same with the smelting of Silver Oare, and therefore no need that any thing be said of it.

The

The preparing and smelting, or
blowing of Tin in Cornwall.

THe tanners find the Mine by the *Shoad* (or as they call it *Squad*) which is loose stones of tin mixed with the Earth, of which they give you this account.

The *load* or vein of tin before the flood came up to the Superficies of the Earth. The flood washing the upper part of it as of the whole earth, brake it off from the *load*, and confounded or mixed it with the earth to such a depth. They observe that the deeper the *shoad* lies, the nearer is the main *load*, and the shallower the further off. Sometimes it comes up to the exterior Superficies of the earth. The main *load* begins at the East and runs Westward, shelving still deeper and deeper; and sometimes descending almost perpendicularly. Besides the main *load*, they have little branches that run from it North and South, and to other points which they call *Cowntrey*. The vein or *load* is sometimes less, sometimes greater, sometimes not a foot thick, sometimes three foot or more. When they have digged a good way they sink an air-shaft, else they cannot breathe nor keep their candles light. The *shoad* commonly descends a hill side. There

is a kind of *flint* which they call *Spar* next the vein, and which sometimes encompasseth it. In this are often found the *Cornish Diamonds*. Above the *Spar* lies another kind of substance like a white soft stone, which they call *Kellus*. They get out the Mine with a Pick-ax, but when it is hard they use a *Gad* [a tool like a Smiths punch] which they drive in with one end of their Pick-ax made like a hammer. When they have gotten out of the Mine, they break it with a hammer into small pieces, the biggest not exceeding half a pound or a pound, and then bring it to the stamps. [The stamps are onely two at one place, lifted up by a wheel moved with water as the Silver Mills] There it is put into a square open box into which a spout of water continually runs and therein the stamps beat it to powder. One side of the box mentioned is made of an iron-plate perforated with small holes like a grate, by which the water runs out, and carries away with it the Mine that is pounded small enough to pass the holes, dross and all together, in a long gutter or trough made of wood. The dross and earth (as being lighter) is carried all along the trough to a pit or vessel into which the trough delivers it, called a *loob*: the tin as being heavier, sublides and staies behind in the trough: and besides at a good distance

stance from the stamps they put a turf in the trough to stop the tin that it run not further.

The tin remaining in the trough they take out and carry to the *buddle* [a Vessel described in the Silver work] where the sand and earth is washed from it by the water running over it, the tanners stirring and working it both with a shovel, and with their feet. In the *buddle* the rough tin (as they call it) falls behind; the head tin lies uppermost or foremost. The head tin passes to the *wreck*, where they work it with a wooden rake in Vessels almost like the buddling Vessels, water running also over it. In the *wreck* the head tin lies again foremost, and that is finished and fit for the blowing house, and is called black tin, being black of colour, and as fine as sand. The rough tin lies next, that as also that in the *buddle* they sift to separate the course, and dross, and stones from it, which is returned to the stamps to be new beaten. The fine is *lewed* in a fine sierce moved and waved to and fro in the water, as is described in the Silver work; the oar subsiding to the bottom, the sand, earth and other dross flows over the rimme of the sierce with the water: that which remains in the sierce they sift through a fine sieve, and what passes through they call black tin. In like manner they order the waste tin that falls hindmost in the

the *Buddle* and *wreck*, which they call the *tail*, as also that which falls into the *loob*, pit or sump, *viz.* washing and sifting of it, which they call stripping of it, returning the rough and coarse to the stamps, and the finer to the *wreck*.

With the rough tin that is returned to the stamps they mingle new ore, else it will not work, but fur up the stamps. The tin in the *loob* they let lie a while, and the longer the better, for, say they, it grows and encreases by lying.

The black tin is smelted at the blowing house with Charcoal only, first throwing on Charcoal, then upon that black tin, and so interchangeably into a very deep bing (which they call the house) broader at the top and narrower at the bottom. They make the fire very vehement, blowing the coals continually with a pair of great bellows moved by water, as in the smelting of other metals. The melting tin together with the dross or slag runs out at a hole at the bottom of the bing into a large trough made of stone. The cinder or slag swims on the top of it like scum, and hardens presently.

This they take off with a shovel and lay it by.

When they have got a sufficient heap of it they sell it to be stamped, buddled and lued.

They

They get a good quantity of tin out of it. Formerly it was thrown away to mend high wayes, as nothing worth. When they have a sufficient quantity of the melted metal they cast it into oblong square pieces in a mould made of Moore-stone. The lesser pieces they call *slabs*, the greater blocks. Two pound of black tin ordinarily yields a pound of white or more.

The tin after it is melted is coyned, *i. e.* marked by the Kings Officer with the Lion Rampant. The Kings custom is four shillings on every hundred pound weight. Other particulars concerning the tin-works I omit, because they may be seen in *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*. But the manner of preparing the tin for blowing or smelting is now much different from what it was in his time.

Tin-ore is so different in colour and appearance from tin, that one would wonder that the one should come out of the other: and somewhat strange it is that tin being so like to lead, tin-ore should be so unlike to Lead-ore being very like to the lead that is melted out of it.

The

*The manner of the Iron-work at
the Furnace.*

THe Iron-mine lies sometimes deeper, sometimes shallower in the Earth from 4 foot to 40. and upward.

There are several sorts of mine, some hard, some gentle, some rich, some courser. The Iron-masters always mix different sorts of mine together, otherwise they will not melt to advantage.

When the mine is brought in, they take small cole and lay a row of small cole and upon it a row of mine, and so alternately, S.S.S. one above another, and setting the coles on fire therewith burn the mine.

The use of this burning is to mollifie it, that so it may be broke in small pieces: otherwise if it should be put into the furnace as it comes out of the Earth, it would not melt but come away whole.

Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, *i. e.* melt and run together in a mass. After it is burnt, they beat it into small pieces with an Iron sledge, and then put it into the Furnace (which
is

is before charged with coles) casting it upon the top of the coles, where it melts and falls into the hearth in the space of about twelve hours more or less, and then it is run into a Sow.

The hearth or bottome of the furnace is made of a Sand-stone, and the sides round to the height of a Yard or thereabout, the rest of the Furnace is lined up to the top with Brick.

When they begin upon a new furnace; They put fire for a day or two before they begin to blow.

Then they blow gently and increase by degrees till they come to the height in ten weeks or more.

Every six days they call a *Founday*, in which space they make 8 tun of Iron, if you divide the whole summ of Iron made by the *Foundays*: for at first they make less in a *Founday*, at last more.

The hearth by the force of the fire continually b'own grows wider and wider, so that if at first it contains so much as will make a Sow of 600 or 700 pound weight, at last it will contain so much as will make a Sow of 2000l. The lesser pieces of 1000 pound or under they call *Pigs*.

Of 24 loads of coals they expect 8 run of Sows to every load of coals, which consists of 11 quarters they put a load of mine which contains 18 bushels.

A Hearth ordinarily if made of good stone will last 40 *Foundays*, that is 40 weeks, during which time the fire is never let go out. They never blow twice upon one hearth though they go upon it not above five or six *Foundays*.

The cinder like scum swims upon the melted metal in the hearth, and is let out once or twice before a Sow is cast.

The manner of working the Iron at the Forge or Hammer.

IN every forge or hammer there are two fires at least, the one they call the *Finery*, the other the *Chafery*.

At the *Finery* by the working of the hammer they bring it into *Blooms* and *Anconies*, thus.

The *sow* at first they roll into the fire, and melt off a piece of about three fourths of a hundred weight, which, so soon as it is broken off, is called a *Loop*.

This *Loop* they take out with their shingling tongs, and beat it with Iron sledges upon an Iron plate near the fire, that so it may not fall in pieces but be in a capacity to be carried under the hammer. Under which they then removing it, and drawing a little water, beat it with the hammer very gently, which forces cinder and dross out of the matter, afterwards by degrees drawing more water they beat it thicker and stronger till they bring it to a *Bloom*, which is a four-square mass of about two foot long. This operation they call *shingling the Loop*.

This done they immediately return it to the *Finery* again, and after two or three heats and working they bring it to an *Ancony*, the figure whereof is in the middle, a barr about 3 feet long of that shape they intend the whole barr to be made of it: at both ends a square piece left rough to be wrought at the *Chafery*.

Note, At the *Finery* 3 load of the biggest coals goe to make one tun of Iron.

At the *Chafery* they only draw out the 2 ends futable to what was drawn out at the *Finery* in the middle, and so finish the barr.

Note, 1. One load of the smaller coals will draw out one tun of Iron at the *Chafery*.

2. They

21. They expect that one man and a boy at the *Finery* should make 2 tuns of Iron in a week: two men at the *Chafery* should take up, &c. make or work five or six tun in a week.

3. If into the hearth where they work the Iron-sowes (whether the *Chafery* or the *Finery*) you cast upon the Iron a piece of Brasse it will hinder the metal from working, causing it to spatter about, so that it cannot be brought into a Solid piece.

This account of the whole process of the Iron-work I had from one of the chief Iron-masters in *Sussex*, my honoured friend *Walter Burrell* of *Cuck-field* Esquire deceased. And now that I have had occasion to mention this worthy Gentleman give me leave by the by to insert a few observations referring to Husbandry communicated by him in occasional discourse on those Subjects.

1. In removing and transplanting young Oakes you must be sure not to cut off or wound that part of the root, which descends down-right (which in some Countreys they call the *tap-root*) but dig it up to the bottom, and prepare your hole deep enough to set it: else if you perswade it to live you hinder the growth of it half in half.

2. Corn or any other grain, the longer

it continues in the ground, or the earlier it is sown, *ceteris paribus*, the better laden it is, and the berry more plump, full and weighty, and of stronger nourishment, as for example, winter Oats better then summer Oats, Beans set in February then those set in March, &c.

3. The most effectual way to prevent smutting or burning of any corn is to lime it before you sow it, as is found by daily experience in *Sussex*, where, since this practise of liming, they have no burnt corn, whereas before they had abundance. They lime it thus, first they wet the corn a little to make it stick and then sift or sprinkle powdered lime upon it.

4. He uses to plow with his Oxen end-ways or all in one file, and not to Yoke them by pairs, whereby he finds a double advantage. 1. He by this means loseth no part of the strength of any Oxe, whereas breastwise, it is very hard so evenly to match them, as that a great part of the strength of some of them, be not rendred useless. 2. In this way a wet and clay ground is not so much poached by the feet of the Oxen.

5. He hath practised to burn the ends of all the posts which he sets into the ground to a coal on the outside, whereby they con-

tinue

time a long time without rotting, which otherwise would suddenly decay.

This observation I also find mentioned in an Extract of a Letter, written by *David von der beek* a German Philosopher and Physician at *Minden* to *Dr. Langelot*, &c. Registered in the *Philosophic Transact.* Numb. 92. Pag. 5185. In these words, Hence also they slightly burn the ends of timber to be set in the ground, that so by the fusion made by fire, the volatile Salts, which by the accession of the moisture of the earth would easily be consumed to the corruption of the timber may catch and fix one another.

6. He first introduced the use of Fern for burning of lime, which serves that purpose as well as wood; (the flame thereof being very vehement) and is far cheaper.

7. Bucks if gelded when they have cast their head, their horns never grow again, if when their horns are grown they never cast them, in brief their horns never grow after they are gelded.

This Observation, expressed in almost the same words, I find in the Summary of a Book of *Francesco Rodi* the Italian, called *Esperienze intorno a diverse cose naturali*, &c. Delivered in the Philosophical Transactions Numb. 92. Pag. 6005.

8. Rooks, if they infest your corn, are more terrified if in their sight you take a Rook and plucking it limbe from limbe, cast the severall limbes about your Field, then if you hang up half a dozen dead Rooks in it.

9. Rooks when they make their nests, one of the pair always sits by to watch it, while the other goes to fetch materials to build it. Else if both goe and leave it unfinished, their Fellow-Rooks, ere they return again will have carried away toward their severall nests all the sticks and materials they had got together. Hence perhaps the word *Rooking* for cheating and abusing.

*The manner of the VVire-wark at
Tintern in Monmouth-shire.*

They take little square bars, made like bars of steel, which they call *Osborn-Iron*, wrought on purpose for this manufacture; and strain i. e. draw them at a Furnace with a hammer moved by water (like those at the Iron Forges but lesser) into square rods of about the bigness of ones little finger, or less, and bow them round. When that is done they

they put them into a furnace, and Neal the^m with a pretty strong fire for about 12 hours: after they are nealed they lay them in water for a month or two (the longer the better) then the *Rippers* take them and draw them into wire through two or three holes.

Then they Neal them again for six hours or more, and water them the second time about a week, then they are carried to the *Rippers* who draw them to a two-bond wire as big as a great packthread.

Then again they are nealed the third time and watered about a week as before, and delivered to the small wire drawers, whom there they call Overhouse-men, I suppose only because they work in an upper room.

In the mill, where the *Rippers* work, the wheel moves several Engines like little barrels, which they also call *Barrels* hoopt with Iron. The Barrel hath two hooks on the upper side, upon each whereof hang two links standing a-cross, and fastned to the two ends of the tongs, which catch hold of the wire and draw it through the hole. The Axis on which the barrel moves runs not through the center, but is placed towards one side, viz. that on which the hooks are. Underneath is fastned to the barrel a spoke of wood, which they call a Swingle, which is drawn back a good way by the calms or cogs in the

Axis of the wheel, and draws back the barrel, which falls to again by its own weight. The rongs, hanging on the hooks of the barrel, are by the workmen fastned on the wire, and by the force of the wheel the hooks being draan back draw the wire through the holes.

They anoint the wire with train-oil, to make it run the easier. The plate, wherein the holes are, is on the outside Iron, on the inside steel.

The holes are bigger on the Iron side, because the wire finds more resistance from the steel and is streightned by degrees.

There is another mill where the small wire is drawn which with one wheel moves three Axes that run the length of the house on 3 floors one above another.

The Description whereof would be tedious and difficult to understand without a Scheme, and therefore I shall omit it.

Modus

*Modus faciendi Vitriolum coctile
in Anglia.*

Worm. Mus. Sect. 2. Cap. 13.

p. 89.

L Apides ex quibus Vitriolum excoquitur ad litus Orientale insulae Shepey reperiuntur. Ubi ingentem horum copiam collegerunt per spatiosam areterem mistos spargunt, donec imbrium illuvie, accedente Solis æstu & calore in terram seu pulverem redigantur subtilissimum, nitrosum, sulphureum odore prætereuntes offendentem. Interea aqua per hanc terram percolata in Subjecta vasa per tubulos & canales derivata in vase plumbeo amplo sex vel septem dierum spatio coquitur ad justam consistentiam, tum in aliud vas plumbeum effunditur immixtis asseribus aliquot, quibus adhaerens concreascit vitriolum omnibus refrigeratis. Nullo alio vase coqui aut contineri hoc lixivium potest quam plumbeo; cui ut facilius ebulliat ferri injiciunt particulas, quæ à lixivio planè consumuntur.

We saw the manner of making Vitriol or Copperas at *Bricklessey* in *Essex*. They lay the stones upon a large bed or floor prepared in the open air, underneath which there are gutters or troughs disposed to receive and carry away the liquor impregnate with the mineral to a Cistern where it is Reserved. [For the air and weather dissolving the stones, the Rain falling upon them carries away with it the Vitrioline juice or salt dissolved,]

This liquor they boil in large leaden pans putting in a good quantity of Old Iron. When it is sufficiently evaporated they pour it out into large troughs wherein it cools, the Vitriol crystallizing to the sides of the troughs and to cross bars put into them.

The liquor that remains after the Vitriol is Crystallized they call the mother, and reserve it to be again evaporated by boiling.

They gather of these stones in several places besides the coast of the Island of *Shepey*. I have observed people gathering them on the Sea-shore near to *Brighthelmston* in *Sussex*.

The

The manner of making Vitriol in *Italy* is something different from ours in *England*, which take in *Matthiolum* his words.

Mineræ glebas in acervos mediocres co-
jectos igne supposito accendunt. Sponte au-
tem urunt semel accensæ, donec in calcem seu
cineres maxima ex parte reducantur. Mine-
ram cubustam in piscinas aquæ plenas obru-
unt, agitando, miscendoque eam, ut aqua im-
buatur substantiâ Vitrioli. Aquam hanc Vi-
triolatam a sedimento claram hauriunt; & in
caldaria plumbea transfundunt, quam igne
supposito decoquunt. Verum dum ebullit,
in medio cocturæ vel parum supra vel infra
addunt modicum ferri veteris vel glebæ æris
juxta intencionem operantis. Aquam Vi-
triolatam decoctam in vasa lignea transfundunt
in quibus frigescens congelatur in vitric-
lum.

The

The making of Minium or Red Lead.

First they take Lead and waste it in an Oven or Furnace : that is bring it to a Substance almost like a Linbarge, by stirring it with an iron rake or how. This they grind with two pair of stones which deliver it from one to another : the first grind it courser, the the second finer [There is a mill so contrived as that it moves at once six pair of these stones] Thus reduced to powder and washed it is put into an Oven or reverberating Furnace, and, by continual stirring with the iron rake or how, it is brought to the right colour in two or three dayes. The fire must not be extreme all this while, else it will clod together and change colour. The iron rake wherewith it is stirred is hung or poised on an iron hook, else it is so heavy that it could not be moved by one man.

The Allom Work at Whitby in
Yorkshire.

THe process of making Allom, as we partly saw, and partly received from the Workmen, was as followeth.

First they take the Mine picked from the *Dasse* or Rock, and laying it on great heaps burn it with whins and wood till it be white. When it is sufficiently burned, they barrow it into a pit made on purpose some ten feet long, six foot broad, and seven fourths of a yard deep, where it is steeped in water for the space of eight or ten hours. Then they draw out the Liquor, (which is but a *Lixivum* impregnated with the Allom-mine) into troughs by which it is conveyed to the Allom-house, into a deep Cistern of about twenty yards circumference, and three yards and half deep. After this first water is drawn off the Mine in the pits, they do not presently cast away the mine, but pour fresh water on it the second time, and after the second water is drawn off (which is much weaker then the first) they cast out the Mine and put in new, and pour on fresh water as before. Out of the Cistern they convey the *Lixivum* by troughs into the pans, where it is boil-

boiled for the space of twenty four hours ordinarily. Then they take off the Liquor out of the pans, and examine it by weight, to know how much Lee made of *kelp* it will require, which is for the most part six inches of the pans depth.

Which being put in so soon as the Liquor boils or flows up by the putting in of an iron cole-rake, or other iron Instrument, they draw it off into a settler, and there let it stand about an hour, that so the Sulphur and other dregs may settle to the bottom, which being done it is drawn off into coolers, where it continues about for days and nights. The cooler being drawn about half full, they pour into it a quantity of Urine, viz. about eight gallons into a cooler that contains about two half runs.

Having thus stood four days and nights, it is quite cool, and the Allom crystallized to the sides of the cooler. Then they scrape out the Liquor (which they call the Mother) into a Cistern, and put it into the pans again with new *Lixivium* to be evaporated by boiling, &c. The Allom that is shotten and crystallized on the sides of the cooler they scrape off and wash with fair Spring

Spring water; then throw it into a bing, where the water drains from it. Thence it is taken and cast into a pan, which they call the rocking pan, and there melted, it is scoped out and conveyed by troughs into runs, in which it stands about ten days untill it be perfectly cool and condensed. Then they unhoop and stave the runs, and taking out the Allom, chip it and carry it into the Storehouse.

We failed to enquire exactly what proportion of *kelp* they put in. For though they told us six inches of the pans depth, yet they told us not how deep the pans are made.

The

The making of Salt at Nampt- wych in Cheshire.

THe Salt-spring or (as they call it) the Brine-pit is near the River, and is so plentiful that were all the water boild out that it would afford (as they told us) it would yield Salt enough for all *England*. The Lords of the pit appoint how much shall be boiled as they see occasion, that the Trade be not clogged.

Divers persons have interest in the Brine-pit, so that it belongs not all to one Lord; Some have one Lead-wallings, some two, some three, some four or more. [*N. B.* A Lead-wallings is the Brine of twenty four hours boiling for one house.]

Two hundred and sixteen Lead-wallings or thereabout belong to all the Owners of the pit. No Tradesman, Bachelor or Widow can Rent more then eighteen Lead-wallings.

They have four sworn Officers chosen yearly,

yearly, which they call *Occupiers of Walling*, whose duty it is to see equal dealing between Lord and Tenant, and all persons concerned. They appoint how many Houses shall Work at a time, and that is twelve at the most. When there is occasion for Salt to be made, they cause a Cryer to make Proclamation, that so all Parties concerned may put to their fires at the same time; and so when they shall cease at a determinate hour, at which they must give over; else they cause their Salt to be marred by casting dirt into it, or the like.

There are in the Town about fifty houses, and every house hath four pans, which the Rulers are to see be exactly of the same measure.

Salt water taken out of the *Brine-pit* in two hours & a quarter boiling, will be evaporated and boiled up into Salt. When the Liquor is more then lukewarm, they take strong Ale, bullocks blood and whites of Eggs mix together with Brine in this proportion; of Blood one Egg-shell full, the white of one Egg and a pint of Ale, and put it into a pan of twenty four gallons or thereabouts. The whites of the Eggs and the

bloud serve to clarify the Brine by raising the scum, which they take off just upon the boiling of the pans, otherwise it will boil in, and spoil the Salt. The older the bloud is, the better it is; *ceteris paribus*. They do not always put in bloud, *viz.* when there is danger of the Liquors boiling too fast. If the Liquor happens to boil too fast, they take to allay it Brine that had been boil'd and drain'd from the Salt: Crude Brine, they say, will diminish their Salt. The Ale serves (they say) to harden the Corn of the Salt.

After one hour boiling the Brine will begin to Corn: then they take a small quantity of clear Ale, and sprinkle thereof into the pan about one Egg-shell full [N. if you put in too much it will make the broth boil over the pan.] Ale the while before they put in the last Ale they cause the pan to boil as fast as they can; Afterwards very gently till the Salt be almost dry. They do not evaporate *ad siccitatem*, but leave about a pottle or gallon of Brine in the pan, lest the Salt should burn and stick to the sides of the pan.

The Brine thus sufficiently boil'd and evaporated, they take out the Salt and put it

into

The manner of making Salt. 175

into Conical Baskets, (which they call barrows) and in them let the water drain from it an hour, more or less, and then set it to dry in the Hot-house behind the Furnace.

A barrow containing six pecks is sold there for 1 s. 4 d.

Out of two pans of forty eight gallons they expect seven pecks of Salt, *Winchester-measure*.

N. The house in which the Salt is boil'd is called the *Wych-house*, whence may be guessed what *Wych* signifies, and why all those Towns where there are Salt-Springs and Salt made are called by the name of *Wych*, viz. *Namptwich*, *Northwich*, *Middlewich*, *Droitwich*. The Vessel whereinto the Brine is by troughs conveyed from the Brine-pit is called the *ship*. It is raised up out of the pit by a pump. Between the Furnace and the Chimney tunnels which convey up the smoke is the Hot-house where they set their Salt to dry, along the floor whereof run two Funnels from the Furnaces almost parallel to the Horizon, and then arise perpendicularly; in these the flame

L 2

and

176 *The manner of making Salt.*
and smoke running along from the Furnaces
near the Room by the way.

At *Draughtwich* in *Worcestershire* the Salt
is boil'd in shallow leaden pans. They
first put in Salt-water out of the Brine-
pit.

After one hours boiling they fill up the
pan with water that drains from the Salt set
today in barrows: after a second hours
boiling they fill up the pan again with the
same.

In five hours space the pan boils dry, and
they take out the Salt.

In twenty four hours they boil out five
pans: and then draw out the ashes: After
the ashes are drawn out, they put in the
white of an Egg, to cause the scum to arise
[viz. the dust and ash that fell into the pans
while the ashes were drawing out] which
they take off with a scummer. After four
hours they begin to take out the Salt; and
once in twenty four hours they take out a
(ake which sticks to the bottom of the pan
which they call *Red Salt*) otherwise the pan
would

The manner of making Salt. 377

would melt. They told us that they use
neither Bloud nor Ale. The Salt made
here is extraordinary white and fine.

*The manner of making Salt of Sea-
sand in Lancashire.*

IN Summer time in dry weather they
Skimme or pare off the upper part of the
Sand in the flats and washes that are covered
at full Sea, and bare when the Tide is out,
and lay it up on great heaps.

Of this Sand they take and put in troughs
bored with holes at the bottom, and there-
on pour Water, as Laundresses do upon
Ashes to make a *Lixivium*, which Water
draining through the Sand, carries the Salt
therein contained down with it into Vessels
placed underneath to receive it. So long as
this liquor is strong enough to bear an Egg
they pour on more Water; as soon as the

178 *The manner of making Salt.*

Egg begins to sink they cast the land out of the troughs, and put in new.

This water thus impregnate with Salt they boil in leaden pans, wherein the water evaporating the Salt remains behind.

There is also at *Newcastle, Preston* pans in *Scotland, Whitbaven* in *Cumberland* and elsewhere great plenty of Salt made of Sea-water by boiling and evaporating in like manner, wherein they make use of *Oxes Blood*.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

P Ag. 1. line 16. r. A. 14. wrhs. 11. 20. dele gal. 19. 17. Falsen. 24. 5. Helder. 27. 11. K-nan. 19. K-nel 14. 6. Dele fort. 10. laring. 30. 4. lestal. 32. 21. bank. 39. 21. scarr. 43. 27. sack. 48. 21. ibony. 48. 6. nigh. 59. 24. idem. 60. 9. Brins. 66. 17. 10. Fraze. 73. 6. Huckson. 74. 10. play. 75. 13. screw. 21. a sollar. 76. 4. spem. 77. 7. Thery 79. alt. 10. Window. 82. 28. Windbours. 93. 7. Seacob 94. 23. that it. 99. 17. wast.

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A

COLLECTION

O F

English VVORDS

Not Generally used, with their
Significations and Original, in two
Alphabetical Catalogues,

The one of such as are proper to
the *Northern*, the other to the
Southern Counties.

With *Catalogues of English Birds*
and *Fishes*: And an Account of the
preparing and refining such Metals
and Minerals as are gotten
in *England*.

By *JOHN RAY*, Fellow of the
ROYAL SOCIETY.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *H. Bruges* for *Tho. Burrell*, at the
Golden-Ball under *St. Dunstons Church* in
Fleet-Street.

COLLECTION

VOLUME

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TO HIS
Honoured Friend
PETER COURTHOPE
OF
DANBY in *Sussex* Esquire.

SIR,



Though I need no other Motive to induce me to present you with this Collection of English Words, but that I might take occasion publicly to own my Obligations to you, as well for your long continued Friendship as
A 3 for

for the assistance you have so
kindly afforded me in these Studies to
which I am I think naturally in-
clined, yet your kind assistance did
more especially lead me to make
choice of your *Foras. Platon* I find
that it is that you were the first that
Contributed to it, and indeed the
Person that put me upon it, and
so it being in good measure your
own, I have reason to hope that you
will ^{very} favourably accept it. I
confess the Work is so inconfide-
rable, that I am somewhat ashamed
to prefix your name before it, but
having nothing else left of my own,
which I design to trouble the World
with, as not knowing whether I may
live so long as to perfect my intended
Method and History of Plants; I
chuse

chuse rather to present you with this
then lose the Honour of being known to
have such a Friend, or neglect the duty
of making acknowledgments where
they are due, especially having already
made Presents of this Nature to others
of my Friends, which is enough to ex-
cuse this Dedication intended to no
other purposes by

Sir,

Your very humble Servant, Jm

JO. RAY

44

TO

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TO THE R E A D E R.

IN my travels through several parts of *England*, besides other things, which I principally minded and pursued, I could not but take notice of the difference of Dialect and variety of local words (for so I will take leave to call such as are not of general use) in divers Counties, by Reason whereof in many places, especially of the North, the Language of the common people is to a stranger very difficult to be understood. Where-
upon

Prov. manifeste à Danico *Tom*, *vacuus*,
inanis.

To *Teorcan*, to wonder or muse what one
means to doe.

A *Tougher*, a Dower or Dowry, *Djal*.
Cumb.

Treenware, Earthen vessels.

To *Twister*, to tremble. à Teut. *Tittern*,
Tremere, *utrumque à sono fictum*. This is
a word of General use. My heart *Twis-*
ters.

A *Tye-top*, a Garland.

U.

U-*Bach*, U-block, &c. v. *Yu-bach*,
&c.

Umstrid, astride, *astridlands*.

Vinerom, Hard to please.

VV.

A **VV** *Alker*; a Fuller; a *Walk-mill*; a Fulling-mill; a Belg. *Waleker* Fullo; hoc à verb. Belg. *Waleken*, It. *Gualtare*, Pannos premere, calcare. Teut. *Walcken*, pannum polire, Omnia credo à Lat. *Calcare*, *Skinner*.

To *Wals*; to totter or lean one way, to overthrow, from the old Saxon *Walsan*, to tumble or rowl, or rather from the Saxon *Wæltian*, to Reel or stagger.

The *Wang-tooth*; the Jaw-tooth, ab As. *Wang*, *Wong*, mandibula. *Wone tooth* seu potius *Wong-tooth*, Dens caninus.

Wankle; Limber, flaccid, ticklish, fickle, wavering.

A *Want*; a mole, ab As. *Wand*. *Talpa*.

War; *Worse*; *war* and *war*: worse and worse, *Var Dial*.

To *Warch* or *wark*; to ake, to work; ab As. *Wark*, Dolor. *Utrumque* à work.

To *Wary*; *Lancash.* to curse, ab As. *Warrian*, *Werigan*, Execrari, Diris devovere. To *wary*, i. e. Lay an Egge.

To *Ware* ones Money; to bestow it well, to lay it out in ware.

Warisht; That hath conquered any disease or difficulty and is secure against the future; also well stored or furnished.

A *Warth*; a Water-ford, I find that *Warth* in the old Saxon signifies the shore.

Way-bread; Plantain; ab As. *Wagbrade*, so called because growing every where in streets and wayes.

2 To *Wear* the head; to look it. v. g. for lice.

1 To *Wear* the pot; to cool it.

Wea-warth you, *Woe* betide you.

Weel, Lanca. a whirlpool, ab As. *Wal*, vortex aquarum.

Wees or *Wise*; Nimble, swift.

Weir or *Waar*; *Northumb.* Sea-wrack, *Alga marina*, from the old Saxon *Waar*, *alga*, *marina*, *Fucus marinus*. The *Thames* men (saith *Samner*) call it *wore* or *woora*.

Wellaneer; alas.

To *Wend*; to goe.

Wesly; Dizzy, giddy.

Wharre; Crabs, as sowre as wharre, *Cheff.*

Wheam or *Wheem*: near, close, so as no wind can enter it: also very handsome and convenient for one: as; It lies wheem for me. *Cheff.* ab As. *Gocweme*, grateful, acceptable, pleasant, fit.

Whea-

Wheamow : Nimble, I am very wheamow
quothe the old woman when she stept into the
milk-bowl, *Prov.*

A *Wheen-Cat* : a Queen-Cat : *Catus*
femina. That Queen was used by the Saxons
to signifie the Female sex appears in that
QUEEN Fugol was used for a Hen-
fowle.

A *Wheint* lad *q. queint* : a fine lad : ironice
dictum. *Chesh.* Var. *Dial.*

Whirkened : Choaked, strangled.

A *Whisket* : a Basket a skuttle or shallow
Ped.

To *White* : to Requite : as God white
you : God requite you, *Chesh.* Var. *Dial.*
white pro. *quite*, quite per *aphæresin* pro re-
quite.

To *White* : to Blame : You lean all the
white off your sell, *i. e.* You remove all the
blame from your self. v. *Wise*.

To *Wise*, to blame, ab *As. Parna*, multa,
supplicium. *Chancer* useth the word for
blame.

To *Whoave*, *Chesh.* to cover or whelm
over. We will not kill but whoave. *Prov.*
Chesh. ab *As. Hwolf*, *Hwalf*, a covering
or canopy, Verb. *hwalsian* camerare, for-
nicare.

A *Who Whiskin*, a whole great drinking
pot. *Why* being the *Cheshire Dialect* for
whole,

whole, and a *Whiskin* signifying a Black-Pot.

Whook's every joynt; Shook every joynt, *Chefs*.

A *Wieg*, or *Waagb*; a Leaver, a wedge, ab As. *Wage*, Pondus, massa, libra.

Willern Peevish, willful, à Saxon, *Willer*, willing.

A *Wilk* or *Whilk*; a Periwinkle or Sea-snail, ab As. *Wealk*, cochlea marina, Limax marinus: Higgin. *reþuc* & *reþeal*, Turbo, cochlea marina, quæ olim ad buccinandum utebantur. Hoc à verbo *Wealcen* volvere, revolvere, quia sci. ejus testa in orbem, spiræ in modum contorquetur, *Skinner*.

A *Wind-berry*; a *Bill-berry*, or *Whortle-berry*.

A *Wisket*, v. Whisket.

Windy, Quietly.

Woat. -----

A *Wogh*; a *Wall Lane*. ab As. *Wag*, Paries, elsewhere in the North *Wogh* is used for wooll, by a change of the Dialect.

To *Wonne* or *Wun*: to Dwell: as where won you? where dwell you? ab As. *Wunian*, Gewunian, Habitare, manere, Belg. *Wonen*, Teut. *Wonen*, *Wohnen*: habitare, morari. Hæc ab As. *Wunian*, *Gewanian*. Assuescere, q. d. Ubi soles aut frequentas.

Wood-wants : Holes in a post or piece of timber, *q. d.* Places wanting wood.

Worcb-bracce, *Chefh.* *i. e.* Work-brittle, very diligent, earnest or intent upon ones work. *Var. Dial.*

To be *Worried* : to be choak't. *Worran* in the ancient Saxon signifies to destroy.

To *Wyte*, *i. e.* blame, *v.* Wite.

Y.

Y *Aro* : Covetous, Desirous, à Teut. *Geaber*, *Geab*, Fervidus, promptus, præceps, impatiens. *Geabe* Præcipitia, *Tearen*, Fervere; effervescere : vel parum deflexo sensu ab *As.* *Gearo*, *Gearre*, *Chaucero* etiam *Tare*, Paratus, promptus, &c. *v.* *Skinner* cui præ reliquis omnibus arridet Erymon, ab *As.* *Georn*, studiosus, sedulus, diligens, intentus.

The *Teender* or *Eender* : the Forenoon, *Derbysh.*

A *Tate* : a Gate.

Teander : Yonder, *Var. Dial.*

Towd or *Tod* : Went, *Tewing* : Going, ab *As.* *Eode*, ivit, iter fecit, concessit, he went. *Chaucero* *Yed*, *Yeden*, *Yode* eodem

sensu. *Spencer* also in his *Fairie Queen*,
lib. 1.c. 10.

*He that the blood-red billowes like a
wall,*

*On either side Disparted with his
red.*

*Till all his Army dry-foot through
them Tod,*

Speaking of Moses.

Tu-batch: Christmas batch. *Tu-black* or
Tule-black: Christmas block. *Tu-gams* or
Tule-gams, Christmas games: ab *As. Gebul*:
Dan. Yule-dag natalis Christi: *Hoc forte*
à Latino. Hebræo Yubilum, Skinner.

Tuck: *Linc. à Belg. Jeucken, Joocken*,
Teut. Jeucken, prurire: Yackn, Fricare,
Scabere.

SOUTH

SOUTH and EAST Countrey WORDS.

A.

A *Lp* or *Nape* : a Bulfinch. I first took notice of this word in *Suffolk*, but find since that it is used in other Counties, almost generally all over *England*.

An *Amper* : a fault or flaw in linnen or woollen cloath, *Suff. Skinner* makes it to be a word much used by the common or Countrey-people in *Essex* to signifie a tumor, rising or pustule, vel ab *As. Ampro, Ompro, varix* :

varix : vel à Teut. *Emper*, sursum, *emper* *beben*, *emporen*, elevare, q. d. cutis elevatio.

Anewst : nigh, almost, near hand, about, circiter. *Suff*, and other places of the West, ab As. *On-neaweste*, propè, juxta, secus, near high : à Præp. *On*, and *neaweste* vicinia.

Arders : Fallowings or plowings of ground.

Aster : matter, *Pus*, *sanies* : à Teut. & Belg. *Eyster* ejusdem significati, vel ab ejus parente, As. *Aster*, virus.

Auk and *aukward*, untoward, unhandy, ineptus, ab As. *Awerd*, perversus, averfus ; hoc ab Æ Præp. loquelari negativa privativa & *Weard* versus, quasi dicas, qui ad nullam rem vel artem a natura comparatus est ; inatà *Minerva* natus. Huic autem *Aukward* omnino tum sensu tum Etymo opponitur *Toward*.

B.

A **B** *Arth* : a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs.

A *Barken* or (as they use it in *Suffex*) *Barton* : a yard of a house, a backside, vel a verbo, to *Barre*, vel à Germ. *Bergen*, Abscon.

condere, As. *Beorgan* munire q. d. *Locus* clausus, respectu sci. agrorum.

Baven: Bruh faggots, with the brush-wood at length, or in general brush-wood, Nescio an q. d. *Fenine* Gallic: a *Fen*, focus. Vir Rev. despectu a Belg. *Bauwen*, Teut. *Bauen*, *Ædificare*, cum fiat ex reliquiis arborum pro ædificiis succisarum, *Skinner*. Utrumque Etymon me iudice ineptum.

Bain: Lute, limber-joynted, that can bend easily, *Suffolk*.

Bebirber: On this side, it answers to beyond, *Suff*.

A *Bishop*: The little spotted beetle commonly called the Lady cow, or Lady-bird. I have heard this insect in other places called a *Golden-Knop*; and doubtless in other Countreys it hath other names.

A *Bigge*; a *Pappe* or *teat*, *Ess*.

A *Billard*: a *Baltard* capon, *Suff*.

The *Bird* of the eye, the sight or Pupill, *Suff*.

Blighted corn, blasted corn, *Suff*. *Blight* eidem quod *mildew*, i. e. mel roscidum, vel roscida quædam melligo quæ fruges corrumpit: nescio an a Teut. *Bleych*, pallidus, a colore scilicet, *Skinner*.

A *Bostal*: a way up a hill, *Suff*.

Bouds: i. e. Weevils, an insect breeding in malt, *Norfs*. *Suff*.

Bown: i. e. swelled, *Norfs*.

Brank:

Brank: Buck-whem: *Eff.* In some Countries of England they call a buck.

A *Break*: i. e. Land plowed the year after it hath lain fallow in the *Norfolk*.

To *Bricken*: to bridle up the head. A Rustick word corrupted from bridle.

A Sow goes to *Brimme*: i. e. to Boar.

Brime is *bisher*, i. e. bring it hither, *Suff.* Var. dial.

To *Brite*: spoken of hops when they be over-ripe, and shatter.

To *Brutte*: to Browse *Suff.* Dial.

The *Buck*: the breast *Suff.* it is used for the body or the trunk of the body, in Dutch and old Saxon it signifies the belly, the buck of a cart, i. e. the body of a cart.

Buck some: Blithe, jolly, frolick, chearly some write it *Buxome*; ab As. *Bocsum*, *Obediens*, tractabilis, hoc à verbo *Bugan* flexere, q. d. flexibilis: quod eo confirmatur quod apud Chaucerum *Buxumness* exponitur lowliness, *Skinner*.

A *Bud*: a weaned calf of the first year *Suff.* because the horns are then in the bud.

Bullimong: Oates, Pease, and Vetches mixed, *Eff.*

C.

C Addow: a Jack-daw, *Norfs.* in Cornwall they call the *Guilliam* a Kiddaw.

Carpes-way: i. e. Green-way.

A Carre: a wood of alder or other trees in a moist boggy place.

Catch-land: Land which is not certainly known to what Parish it belongeth; and the Minister that first gets the tithes of it enjoys it for that year; *Norfs.*

A Chariso: a chatting or prating noise among a great many, *Suff.*

A Chizzel: bran; a Teut. *Kiesel*, *Sl.* *quica*, *Gluma*. *Suff. Kent.*

The Church-litten: the Church-yard. *Suff. Wils. fort. ab As. Ladan*, Teut. *Leyten*, *ducere*, q. d. *via ducens ad templum*, *Skj.* *itiner.*

A Chuck: a great Chip, *Suff.* in other Countrys they call it a *chunk*.

Cledgy: i. e. stiff. *Kent.*

Clever: Neat, smooth, cleanly wrought, dextrous, a *Fr. G. Leger*, *cleaverly*, q. d. *Legerly*, *Skinner.*

A Cobweb morning: i. e. a Misty morning, *Norfs.*

A *Combe*: *Devon. Corn.* ab *As. Comb*
Comp. a *C. Br.* eoque antiquo Gallico *Kum*
Cwm, unde defluxit *Gallicum* recens *Combe*
Vallis utrinque collibus obrita, *Skinner*.

A *Coomb* or *Counb* of *Corn*: Half a
Quarter, à *Fr. G. Comble* utr. à *Lat. Cu-*
mulus.

A *Cob-iron*: an *Andiron*, *Es.*

To *Cope*: i. e. To chop or exchange
 used by the *Coasters* of *Norfol. Suffol*
 &c.

A *Coffet* lambe or colt, &c. i. e. a cade lamb
 a lamb or colt brought up by the hand, *Norfol*
Suff.

A *Cuttrel*; *Cornw. Devonsh.* a trammel
 to hang the Pot on over the fire.

A *Cove*: a little harbour for boats, *Wes*
Countrey.

To *Coure*: to ruck down, ut mulieres
fo'en: ad mingendum, ab. It *Covare*
Fr. G. Couver, incubare, hoc à *Lat. cu-*
bare.

A *Cowl*: a Tub, *Es.*

Crank: Brisk, merry, jocund, *Es.* *Sanus*
integer: Sunt qui derivant à *Belg. & Teut.*
Krank, quod prorsus contrarium sc. ægrum
 significat. Ab istis autem antiphrasibus totus
 abhorreo. Mallem igitur deducere ab *U*
 vel *Onkrank*, non æger, omiffa per in-
 juriam

juriam temporis initiali syllaba; *Skinner*.

Crap: Darnel, *Snß.* in *Worcestershire* and other Countreys they call Buck-wheat *Crap*.

A *Crock*: a Earthen pot to put butter or the like in, ab *As. Crocua*, *Teut. Krug*, *Belg. Krog, Kroegh*, *C. Br. Crochan*, *Dan. Kruck*, *Olla fictilis*, *vas fictile*, *Urcus*, *Skinner*.

To *Crack*: *Eß.* to black one with soot or black of a pot or kettle or chimney-stock, this black or soot is also substantively called, *Crack*.

Crones: old Ewes.

A *Cratch* or *Critch*: a Rack. *ni fallor* a *Lat. Cratica*, *Craticula*, *Crates*.

Crawly mawly: indifferently well, *Norfolk*.

A *Culver*: a Pigeon or Dove, ab *As. Culfer*, *Columba*.

D.

It **D**ares me: it pains or grieves me.
Es. ab *As.* *Dare*, signifying hurt,
 harm, loss.

A *Dilling*: a Darling or best-beloved
 child.

A *Dibble*: an instrument to make holes
 in the ground with for setting beans, pease or
 the like.

Disu-meat: Spoon-meat. *Kent.*

To *Ding*: to sling, *Es.* in the North it
 signifies to beate.

A *Dodman*: a shell-snail or Hodmandod.
Norw.

A *Doke*: a deep Diat or furrow, *Es.*
Suff.

A *Doel*: a long narrow green in a plowed
 field with plowed Land on each side it:
 broad balk. forte a *Dale*, a valley because
 when the standing corn growes on both side
 it, it appears like a valley.

E.

E *Llinge*: Solitary, lonely, melancholy, farre from neighbours: *q. elongatus*. *Suff.* a Gallico *Esloigner*. Ellende in the Ancient Saxon signifies procul, farre off, farre from.

Ernsful: i. e. Lamentable.

Ersb: The same that *Edisb*, the stubble after the corn is cut, *Suff.* *Edisc* is an old Saxon word signifying sometimes *Roughings*, *Astermathes*.

F.

F *Airy-sparks* or *Shel-fire*: *Kent.* often seen on clothes in the night.

Feabes or *Feaberries*: Goose-berries *Suff.* *Thebes* in *Norf.*

Fenny: i. e. Mouldy: Fenny cheese mouldy cheese, *Kent.* ab *As.* *Fennig*, *mucidus*.

Fimble Hemp: Early ripe Hemp.

F.

Flagg

Flags: The Surface of the earth which they pare off to burn: the upper turfe, *Norw.*

Foison: or *Fizon*: The natural juice or moisture of the Grass or other herbs. The heart and strength of it, *Suff.* a Gallico *Foissanner*: abundare, vel forte, a Teut. *Feist*, pinguis.

Footing time, *Norw.* is the same with up-setting time in *Yorksh.* when the Puerpera gets up.

A *Fostal*: forte. *Forestal*: A way leading from the high way to a great House, *Suff.*

A *Frower*: an Edge-tool used in cleaving lath.

To *Trase*: to break, *Norw.* it is likely from the Latine word frangere.

Frably *mobly*: indifferently well.

G.

To **G** *After*: to scare or affright suddenly. *Gastred*, *Pertterrefactus*: ab As. *Gast*, *Spiritus*, *Umbra*, *Spectrum*, q. d. *Spectri* alicujus visu territus, vel q. d. *Gastria* vel *ridden*, i. e. à *spectro* aliquo vel *Ephialte*

Ephialte invasus & quasi inequitatus, *Skinner*. It is a word of common use in *Essex*.

A *Grass head*: *Cambr.* a forgetful person: ab *As. Ofer-geatol* obliuolus, immemor.

Graxon: Scarce, hard to come by, *Essex*.

A *Gill*: a Rivulet, a beck, *Suff.*

A *Goffe*: a Mow of Hay or Corn. *Essex*.

Gods good: Yeast, *Barm. Kent, Norf. Suff.*

To *Goyster*: to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud, *Suff.*

Gowts, Somersets. Canales, cloacæ, seu fœtina subterraneæ, p. ocu. dubio à *Fr. G. Gouttes*, guttæ, & inde verb. *Esfonter*, guttatum transfluere: Omnia manifestè à *Laz. Gutta*, *Skinner*.

A *Graton*: an Ersh or Eddish. *Suff. stubble, Kent.*

H.

A **H** *Agefter* : a Magpie, *Kent*.

A **H** *Hale* : *Suff.* i. e. a trammel in the *Essex* dialect, v. *Tramel*.

A **H** *Haw* : *Kent*. a close : ab *As. Haga* seu *Hag*, *Agellulus* seu *Cors juxta domum*, hoc ab *As. Hegian* sepire.

To **H** *Heal* : to Cover, *Suff.* as to heal the fire, to heal a house : to heal a person in bed, i. e. to cover them, ab *As. Helan*, to hide, cover or heal, hence in the West he that covers a House with slates is called a *Healer* or *Hellier*.

H *Haulm* or *Helm* : stubble gathered after the corn is innd : ab *As. Healm, Hielm*, *Stipula*, *Culmus*. *Omnia* a *Lat. Calamus* vel *culmus*.

H *Hogs* ; Young sheep, *Northamptonshire*.

H *Hoddy* : Well pleasant, in good tune or humour.

A **H** *Hew* : pronounced as mow and throw : a narrow iron rake without teeth, to cleanse Gardens from weeds, *Rastrum Gallicum*.

A **H** *Hornicle* : a Hornet, *Suff. Dial*.

To *Hotagoe*: to move nimbly, Spoken of the tongue, *Sus*. You hotagoe your tongue.

A *Holt*: a Wood, an *Ancient Saxon* word.

Hever ground: i. e. light ground.

I.

The Door stands a *Jarre*: i. e. The Door stands half open, *Norf*.

A *Jugglemeare*: a Quagmire, *Devonshire*.

An *Ice-bone*: i. e. a Rump of Beef, *Norf*.

K.

K Edge, Brisk, Budge, Lively. *Sus-falk*.

A *Kerve*: *Devon*. a Fat wherein they work their beer up before they run it.

Kelser or *Kilser*, Frame, order, Proculdubio (*inquit Skjinnern*) à Dan. *Opkilter* faccingo, *Kilter*, cingo; vel forte à voce cul-

sarra. Non absurde etiam desecti possit a Teut. *Kelter*, torcular, *Skinnewer* quem adis.

The *Kerfe*; the furrow made by the saw, *Suff.*

A *Kerls* of veal, mutton, &c. a Loin of those meats. *Devon.*

Knolles; Turneps, *Kent.*

L.

A **L**awn in a Park: Plain untilled ground.

A *Leap* or *Lib*; *Suff.* Half a bushel: in Essex a Seed-Leap or Lib is a vessel or basket to carry corn in, on the arm to sow. ab *As*. *Sed-leap*, a Seed-basket.

To *Lease* and *Leasing*; to glean and glean-ing, spoken of corn, *Suff. Kent.*

Lee or *Lew*: Calm, under the wind. *Suff.*

A *Lift*: i. e. a Stile that may be opened like a gate, *Norw.*

Litten: v. Church-litton. *Lip-sun* *Sat-onice* *ceptrisierum*.

Lizen'd corn q. *Loffened*, i. e. lank or shrunk corn, *Suff.*

2 *Lourdy*,

2. *Lourdy*, Sluggish, *Suff.* From the French *Lourd*, socors, ignavus, *Leurdant*, *Lourdin* Bardus.

1. *Long* it hither: Reach it hither, *Suffolk*;

A *Lynchett*: a green balk to divide lands.

M.

A **M** *Ad*, an Earth worm, *Eff.* from the High Dutch *Maden*.

Maxxards: Black Cherries. *West Country*.

A *Mvag* or *Meak*, a Pease-hook, *Eff.*

Mere: i. e. *Lynchet*.

Misagast: Mistaken, misgiven, *Suff.*

Mittens: Gloves made of linnen or woollen, whether knit or stitched: sometimes also they call so gloves made of leather without fingers.

A *Mixen*, Dung laid on a heap or bed to rot and ripen, *Suff. Kent.* I find that this word is of general use all over *England*.
ab As. *Mixen*, Sterquilinum: utr. à *Adox*,
fimus: hoc forte a misceo & miscela: quia
est miscela omnium alimentorum.

A Modber or Modder, Mothber; a girl or young wench: used all over the Eastern part of *England*, v. g. *Essex*, *Suff.* *Norfolk*. From the ancient *Danish* word *Moer*, quomodo (saith *Sir. H. Spelman* in *Glossario*) & *Dani* oriundi *Norfolcienses* puellam hodie vocant, quod interea rident *Angli* ceteri, vocis ne scientes probitatem. Cupio patrio meo suffragari idiomati. Intelligendum igitur est *Norfolciam* hanc nostram (quæ inter alios aliquot *Angliæ* Comitatus in *Danorum* transytditionem, *An. Dom.* 876) *Dani*s maxime habitatam fuisse, eorumque legibus, lingua atque moribus imbutum claras illi virgines & puellas (ut *Arctoæ* gentes aliz) *Moer* appellabant. Inde quæ canendo heroum laudes & poemata palmam retulere (teste *Olao Wormio*) *Scaldmoer* i. e. *Virgines cantatrices* quæ in prælys gloriam ex fortitudine sunt adeptæ *Sciold Moer* hoc est *Scutiferas* virgines nuncuparunt. Eodem nomine ipsa, *Amazones*. &c. En quantum in spreta jam voce antiquæ gloriæ. Sed corrumpi hanc fatior vulgari labio, quod *Mother* matrem significans etiam pro *Moer* b. e. puella pronunciat.

Mocken up to the buckson, Devon. Dirty up to the Knuckles.

The Mokes of a net; the *Mashes* or *Meishes*, *Suff.*

N.

Nail of beef, v. g. *Suff.* i. e. the weight of eight pound.

Newing : yeast or barm. *Eff.*

Near now : just now, not long since *Norf.*

To *Not* : and *notted* : i. e. polled, thorn.

Effex. ab *As.* *Hnot*, ejusdem significati.

O.

Old land : ground that hath layn untilled along time and is new plowed up. *Suff.*

O. et. Fewel : q. d. *Ellet*, ab *As.* *Alan*, *Onalan*, accende. e, Dan. *Eld.* Ignis.

Ooft or *Last* : the same that *Kiln* or *Kill*, *Somersetshire*, and elsewhere in the West.

Orewood : *Quædam* *Alge* species quæ *Cornubiz* agros merificè fecundat; sic dicta fortè, quod ut *Aurum* incolas locupletet et, & auro emi meretur. Est autem vox *Cornubiz* ferè propria. *Sea-wrack*, so called in *Cornwal*, where they manure their land with it.

Ope lande: Ground plowed up every year;
ground that is loose or open, *Suff.*

P.

A **P***Addock*: a Frog, *Eff.* Minshew de-
fectit à Belg. *Paddle Bufo*. A *Pad-*
dock or *Puddock* is also a little Park or enclo-
sure.

Pease-bols: i. e. Pease-straw, *Eff.*

Pipperidges: Barberries, *Eff. Suff.*

To *Ply*, spoken of a pot, kettle or other vessel
full of liquor, i. e. to boil: playing hot, boyl-
In *Norfolk* they pronounce it *plaw*.

A *Pond*: a Boil or Ulcer, *Suff.*

Puckys: nests of Caterpillars, *Suff.*

Q.

Q*uerred*: *Suff.* Cloyed, glutted.

Rathe:

R.

Rathe : early, *Suff.* as Rathe in the morning. i.e. early in the morning. Rath-ripe fruit, i. e. early fruit, fructus p̄moxus, ab *As.* Radh, Radhe, cito.

A Riddle : An oblong sort of sieve to separate the seed from the corn : ab *As.* Hreddel, cribrum, hoc a Hreddan, liberare, quia sc. cribrando partes puriores a crassioribus liberantur.

A Ripper : a Pedder, Dorset or Badger, *Suff.*

To Ras : to lift *Devonsh.*

S.

Say of it : i. e. tast of it, *Suff.* say for *As.* say per Apharefin, Assay from the French *essayer*, and the Italian *assaggiare*, to try, or prove, or attempt, all from the Latine word *sapio*, which signifies also to taste.

A Seame of corn of any sort : a Quarter, 8 bushels, *Eff.* ab *As.* seam, a load, a burthen ; a Horse-load, it seems also to have signified the

the quantity of eight bussels, being often taken in that sense in Matth. Paris. *Somner*.

A *Seam* of wood: an Horse-load, *Suff.* ejusdem originis.

Seel or *seal*; time or season. It is a fair *feel* for you to come at, i. e. a fair season or time; spoken ironically to them that come late, *Eff.* ab *As. Sal.* time. What *Seel* of day? What time of day.

To go *Sew*: i. e. to go dry, *Suff.* spoken of a cow.

A *Shaw*: a wood that encompasses a close, *Suff.* ab *As. scupa umbra*, a shadow.

A *Shawle*: a shovel to winnow withall, *Suff.* videtur contractum a shovel.

A *Sheat*: a young Hog, *Suff.* in *Effex* they call it a *shore*, both from shoot.

Shie or *shy*, apt to startle and flee from you, or that keeps off and will not come near. It. *Schiso*, a Belg. *schouwen*, *schuwen*, Teut. *schewen*, vitare, *Skinner*.

Sheld: Flecked: party-coloured, *Suff.* inde *Sheldrake* & *Sheld fowle*, *Suff.*

To *Shimper*: to shimmer or shine, *Suff.* Dial.

To *Shun*: to shove, *Suff.* Dial.

Sibberidge: or *sibbered*: the Banes of Matrimony, *Suff.* ab *As. syb*, *sybbe*, Kinred, alliance, affinity.

A Shuck: an husk or shell, as Bean-shucks, Bean-shells, per Anagramatistum & Husk forte.

Sizzing: yeast or barm, *Suff.* from the sound Beer or Ale make in working,

Sidy: surly, moody, *Suff.*

Sile: filth.

Simpson: Groundsell, senecio, *Ess. Suff.*

Skaddle: *scabie*, Ravenous, mischievous, *Suff.* ab *As. skado*, harm, hurt, damage, mischief; or *scadan*, lacerare, nocere.

Skrow: surly, dogged, used most adverbially, as to look shrow, i. e. to look sowlly, *Suff.*

Skogeling: an Isle or bay of a barn, *Suff.*

To Skyd a wheel: Rotam sufflaminare, with an iron hook fastned to the Axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill, *Keat.*

A Slappel: a piece, part, or portion, *Suff.*

A Snagge: a snail, *Suff. Dial.*

A Snurle: a Pose or Cold in the head, Coryza, *Suff.*

To Summerland a ground, to lay it fallow a year, *Suff.*

Soller or solar, an upper Chamber or loft, a Latino solarium.

To Squar: to bruise or make flat by letting fall: active, *Suff.*